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PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1791.

PHILADELPHIA.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Tueſday, the 28th ult. the GOVERNOR met the *Members of both Houſes of the Legiſlature* in the Senate-Chamber, and there delivered the following *ADDRESS*—

Gentlemen of the Senate, and
Houſe of Repreſentatives,

IN conſidering the preſent circumſtances of the commonwealth, her finances will neceſſary claim an early attention; and the repreſentations that have formerly been made to the Legiſlature, by the Comptroller-General and Regiſter General, will yield abundant encouragement, from the comparative ſtate of the public wants and reſources, to undertake the eſtabliſhment of a more perfect ſyſtem for the punctual collection and faithful application of the revenues. The embarraſſments of the treaſury, indeed, have principally ariſen from a defect in this reſpect; for the ſlow and precarious collection of the taxes has occaſionally obliged the treaſurers to divert the ſeveral funds of the ſtate from the objects for which they were peculiarly deſigned; and, eventually, the delinquency, or inſolvency, of the collectors has too often abſorbed the means of replacing the ſums thus diſburſed, in ſeaſon to comply with the original appropriations. The Comptroller-General and Regiſter-General have laid before you a comprehenſive view of the ſituation of the treaſury; and when you have examined the various funds created by the different acts of Aſſembly, their objects, and their deficiencies (either on account of an inadequate product, or of an eſtrangement from their proper uſe) I ſubmit to your judgment, the expediency of taking meaſures to render them ultimately competent to the views of the Legiſlature, and to prevent the neceſſity, as well as the power, of any future alienations. For I am perſuaded you will think with me, that a ſtrict and certain collection of the unavoidable impoſitions of government not only equalizes, but tends to diminiſh the public burthens; and that a regular and certain adherence to legiſlative engagements, as it affords the beſt evidence of public faith, will be the ſureſt means of eſtabliſhing public credit.

It is with great ſatisfaction, Gentlemen, that I lead your attention to the proſpect of a total extinguiſhment of the public debt, which will furniſh a ſtrong inducement to your exertions upon this ſubject. Beſides the current expences of the government, it appears that the faith of Pennſylvania is pledged for the redemption of the bills of credit emitted in June 1780, in April 1781, and in March 1785; for the redemption of the State-Iſland money, and the Reſolve and Commonwealth money, for the redemption of the funded and militia certificates, the depreciation certificates, the certificates iſſued for intereſt, by virtue of the act of March 1783, the certificates given for horſes and proviſions during the war, and the balance of intereſt due on new-loan certificates. Theſe engagements, together with the remaining inſtalments of the legiſlative grant to the late proprietaries, and the amount of the penſion liſt, form the aggregate of the public debt. The particular funds on which the redemption of the emiſſions of paper money has been charged are, I am aſſured, more than adequate for that purpoſe; and the certificates given for horſes and proviſions during the war will become irredeemable on the firſt of January next, in conſequence of the limitation preſcribed by law; when, likewiſe, all the obſolete and unliquidated claims againſt the ſtate will be for ever barred. If, therefore, a due regard is paid to the arrangements which have been made for exonerating the commonwealth of her debts, it is highly probable, that, at the cloſe of the enſuing year, the funded or militia certificates, the depreciation certificates, the penſion liſt, and the proprietary grant, will conſtitute the only incumbrance on the public revenue; and even a great part of this, from the abſorption of the land-office, the nature of the debt, or the neceſſary progreſs of periodical payments, muſt eventually become extinct.

Having thus viewed the ſtate of the public debt, permit me, Gentlemen, curſorily to trace the ſources, by which you will perceive, that if they were not retarded, or intercepted in their courſe, the treaſury ought to be amply ſupplied for the diſcharge of every demand. Independent of the ordinary taxes on the various kinds of licences, on ſales at auction, and on legal proceſs, the very arrearages of taxes have grown into a fund, from which, (though conſtantly decreaſing) a conſiderable aid muſt for ſome time longer be occaſionally derived. The exciſe, though it has not hitherto been as productive as might juſtly have been expected, or as it may be rendered, is, likewiſe, a reſource of importance, but liable to be aſſumed by Congreſs: And the land-office, rich in the arrearages due for unpatented lands, is an inſtrument actively employed in the reduction of the public debt, and promiſes, in that reſpect, to gratify our moſt ſanguine expectation. On the 1ſt of January, the tax, called the funding tax, will of courſe revive; and although, in your wiſdom, you may deem it expedient to permit its operation for another year, yet, when the diminution of public obligation which I have anticipated ſhall take place, and the claims of Pennſylvania againſt the Union ſhall become an actual ſource of revenue, you will, I am confident, feel a ſincere pleaſure in the opportunity of totally diſcontinuing that charge upon the induſtry and property of our fellow-citizens.

It is then an honorable conſideration, that the annual intereſt of thoſe continental claims, which yield the moſt deciſive teſtimony of the alacrity and perſeverance of this ſtate in proſecuting the great objects of the revolution, may, upon a reaſonable eſtimate, be rendered ſufficient, in the courſe of a few years, to diſcharge all the remaining obligations, and to defray all the incidental expences of government. In order, therefore, Gentlemen, to prevent any injurious delay in a buſineſs of ſuch importance, allow me particularly to recommend to your attention the act of Congreſs providing for the debts of the United States. It is proper that the ſenſe of the Legiſlature ſhould be ſpeedily expreſſed reſpecting the loan, which that act propoſes to the creditors of the Union; and I am perſuaded, that, while you examine the terms, with all the neceſſary regard to the intereſts of Pennſylvania, you will not be uninfluenced in your deliberations by that attachment to the honor and proſperity of the general government, which has hitherto diſtinguiſhed the political character of the commonwealth.

Under the impreſſions that I have communicated, I cannot forbear enforcing, Gentlemen, the ſalutary policy of deſtroying the balances of the various emiſſions of paper-money, as faſt as they are depoſited in the public treaſury. It is not merely the reputation of completing legiſlative ſyſtems, or the advantage of gradually diminiſhing the public debt, which this meaſure tends to enſure; but it becomes peculiarly intereſting, as it muſt likewiſe be the means of checking the ſpirit of ſpeculation, which always produces a pernicious fluctuation of property, and too generally taints the principles of benevolence, patriotiſm and morality. A conſiderable part of the emiſſion, which is commonly termed dollar-money, has been retained for ſome time in the hands of the continental loan-officer; and there may, perhaps, ariſe a reaſonable doubt, whether it is the property of the ſtate, or of the Union: But at all events, I refer to your conſideration the propriety of entering into a negotiation with Congreſs for the re-delivery, or redemption, of this money, that, with the other ſimilar engagements of the commonwealth, it may at once be removed from the poſſibility of being introduced into public circulation.

The regulation of coins, and the eſtabliſhment of ſtandards for weights and meaſures, being of high importance to the revenues, as well as to the commerce of the ſtate, it will give you ſatisfaction to find that Congreſs, in conformity to their conſtitutional powers, have taken thoſe ſubjects into ſerious conſideration; but, unleſs a general plan ſhall ſoon be promulged by that honorable body, you will, perhaps, find it expedient to reviſe the acts of Aſſembly for regulating weights and meaſures, ſo as to obviate ſome doubts which have occurred with reſpect to the right of the Mayor, or Corporation, of the city of Philadelphia to appoint the keeper of a ſtandard, in excluſion of the officer appointed for the county; and alſo to deſignate, with more certainty, the general ſtandards of the ſtate: And for your information, I ſhall lay before you the opinion of the Attorney-General upon this ſubject.

The confuſed ſtate of our municipal law has long been matter of complaint. Its inconveniences have been felt in every department of government; while the citizens at large, from this cauſe, have found it difficult to obtain that degree of information reſpecting the acts of the Legiſlature, which is neceſſary to guide their conduct, and to enable them to judge of the conduct of their repreſentatives. Although the ſubject has been repeatedly ſuggeſted for the conſideration of the General Aſſembly, the preſent period ſeems peculiarly propitious for undertaking the reviſion and reformation of our code; ſince the organization of the federal government, and the eſtabliſhment of the ſtate conſtitution, muſt inſure certainty and permanency in ſuch regulations as you may now think it is proper to adopt. In order, therefore, to lay the foundation of a comprehenſive and ſatisfactory ſyſtem, allow me to recommend the early appointment of a perſon of competent talents, and legal information, to prepare a general digeſt of the laws for your examination; who, beſides incorporating the ſupplemental with the original acts, and bringing laws upon the ſame ſubject into one point of view—beſides expunging ſuch acts as are become obſolete, and omitting the detail of ſuch as are merely of a private nature—ſhall be inſtructed to report the various ſtatutes of the Britiſh Parliament, which, without the legiſlative ſanction of Pennſylvania, have obtained a binding force in her juriſprudence, in conſequence of the uſage of her citizens, or the judgments of her courts.

Before this great object can be accompliſhed, however, the circumſtances in which we are placed, by the operation of the federal ſyſtem, and the new form of our domeſtic conſtitution, will require ſome very material amendments and alterations in our laws. The impoſt laws, the laws reſpecting a court of Admiralty, the eſtabliſhment of a board of Wardens for the port of Philadelphia, and for the regulation of the militia, with many other acts of Aſſembly, which will naturally occur in the courſe of your deliberations, are either entirely annihilated, or partially affected, by the juriſdiction and laws of the United States. Your deſire to cheriſh a mutually beneficial harmony between the Union and its conſtituent members will, therefore, induce you, Gentlemen, to purſue the moſt effectual meaſures for removing every ground, on which their intereſt or their plans might poſſibly appear to claſh. And, particularly, while I congratulate you on the choice which the federal government has made for its temporary reſidence, I am convinced that you feel a ſincere diſpoſition to concur with me in rendering this event ſatisfactory to that honorable body, and advantageous to the commonwealth. Under the influence of ſimilar ſentiments, the city and county of Philadelphia have prepared accommodations for the Preſident of the United States and Congreſs, and the late Executive Council have aſſigned a part of the buildings of the State-houſe for the uſe of their officers. You will decide, Gentlemen, how far it is likewiſe neceſſary, upon this occaſion, to extend the exception in the tenth ſection of the act for the gradual abolition of ſlavery, ſo as to prevent any controverſy with reſpect to domeſtic ſlaves brought hither by public characters, citizens of other ſtates, who, though neither members of Congreſs, nor foreign miniſters or conſuls, are obliged perſonally to attend at the ſeat of the national government.

As to the laws which require an immediate reviſion, on account of the new ſtructure of our ſtate government, you will find that they principally relate to the exerciſe of the executive authority, under its former modification. The ſeal of the ſtate was placed by the late conſtitution in the cuſtody of the Executive Council. In the buſineſs of the land-office, all patents are directed to be ſigned by the Preſident, or Vice-Preſident, in Council, and counterſigned by the Secretary of Council; the form of the patent runs in the name of the Supreme Executive Council, and all warrants of acceptance, ſurvey, reſurvey, and partition, are to be ſigned by the Preſident, or Vice-Preſident. The ſales of the different deſcriptions of public lands, and the titles of the reſpective purchaſers, are to be made and granted by the authority of the Preſident and Council, who are likewiſe enjoined to order and ſuperintend the ſurvey of the lands appropriated by the Legiſlature for the endowment of public ſchools. The conſtitution of the board of property (which I find has already been an object of your conſideration) renders the attendance of the Preſident or Vice-Preſident, and a member of the Executive Council, eſſentially neceſſary to its proceedings; nor, upon the entry of a caveat, can any citation be iſſued, or day of hearing be appointed, by the Secretary of the land-office, without the previous approbation of the Preſident or Vice-Preſident. In the departments of the Comptroller-General, the Regiſter-General, and the Treaſurer, the final ſettlement of accounts reſts upon the examination and approbation of the Executive Council; or, in caſe a controverſy ſhould ariſe upon the ſtatements of thoſe officers, the allowance of an appeal, or the inſtitution of a ſuit, and all the ſubſequent tranſactions, are implicitly referred to the diſcretion of the ſame body. The Treaſurer is alſo prohibited from paying any monies, but by warrants drawn by the Executive Council; without their direction, the Comptroller-General is precluded from calling the Commiſſioners and Treaſurers of the counties to account; the preſence of two of their members is made indiſpenſable in the buſineſs of exchanging the new-loan certificates, agreeably to the proviſions of the act of Aſſembly; and the inſtalments due to the late Proprietaries (with many other public engagements) are to be paid by their order. Under the act for regulating bankruptcy, the Preſident is required to take the petitioning creditor's bond, and to iſſue the commiſſion; he may enlarge the term of the bankrupt's ſurrender, and after having adminiſtered an oath or affirmation to the bankrupt, that the certificate of the Commiſſioners was fairly obtained, he is to teſtify its allowance under the ſeal of the ſtate. The Preſident is further authorized to grant marriage, tavern, and other licences; he is appointed one of the licencers of the theatre; and, ex officio, he is one of the truſtees of the univerſity, and patron of the philoſophical ſociety. In ſhort, to the Preſident and Executive Council ſo great a variety of appeals and reports were directed to be made—by them ſo great a variety of commiſſioners, and other officers, were to be appointed for ſpecific ſervices—before them ſo great a variety of official qualifications and ſureties were to be taken—and on them the ſuperintendance of ſo great a variety of public objects devolved---that a particular recapitulation would at this time be impracticable, and, by enacting a general and comprehenſive law upon the ſubject, it may, I think, be rendered unneceſſary till the completion of that ſyſtem, which I have already recommended to your attention.

With this view, therefore, I beg leave to ſuggeſt, that all the alterations immediately requiſite, to accommodate the acts of Aſſembly to the recent change in the executive department, beſides providing for the eſtabliſhment of a ſtate ſeal, its cuſtody, and the power of affixing it to official certificates, and other public inſtruments, may, probably be claſſed under the following general deſcriptions:

1ſt. Caſes, in which an oath or affirmation was to be adminiſtered, or in which bonds or recognizances were directed to be given to, or taken before the Preſident and Executive Council, or the Preſident, or Vice-Preſident, in which ſuch bonds and recognizances were to be approved by them, or any of them.

2dly. Caſes, in which the Preſident and Executive Council were to appoint commiſſioners, or other officers, for ſpecific purpoſes, to ſupply vacancies, and to furniſh inſtructions.

3dly. Caſes, in which the Preſident and Executive Council, or the Preſident, or Vice-Preſident, were to make ſale of the public lands, to grant patents, to ſign warrants of acceptance, ſurvey, re-ſurvey, and partition; to execute deeds, to iſſue commiſſions, to allow certificates, to grant licences, and to receive the returns or reports of commiſſioners.

4thly. Caſes, in which the Preſident and Executive Council were to receive ſtatements or reports from the Comptroller-General, Regiſter-General or Treaſurer; and thereupon, as the occaſion might require, to confirm the ſame, or to allow appeals, and direct ſuits.

5thly. Caſes, in which the Preſident and Supreme Executive Council, or any part of that body, were neceſſary to the tranſactions of the board of property, to execute the regulations reſpecting the exchange of new loan certificates, or to carry into effect any other legiſlative proviſions. And

6thly. Caſes, in which the Preſident was, by virtue of his office, a patron or member of any corporate inſtitution.

You will undoubtedly, Gentlemen, provide, with all proper diſpatch, for the exerciſe of theſe various powers; and, as many of them are not neceſſarily concomitants of the executive authority, though now rendered eſſential to the regular adminiſtration of the public affairs, I am confident that you will make ſuch a diſpoſition of them, as ſhall be beſt calculated to accompliſh the beneficial purpoſes for which they were reſpectively created.

I cannot leave this ſubject, Gentlemen, without adding a wiſh that your attention may be directed, in the courſe of your proceedings, to a general review of the conſtitution and management of the public offices, particularly of thoſe, in which the accounts of the ſtate are adjuſted, and by which its revenues are collected or received. To facilitate that inveſtigation, I ſhall tranſmit to you the copies of letters which were addreſſed, by the different officers, to the late Executive Council, in compliance with a requiſition of the board. From theſe you will derive ſome uſeful hints for improvements; and I rely upon the wiſdom of the Legiſlature, for deviſing ſuch other arrangements as will effectually eſtabliſh order and accuracy, energy and œconomy, in every public department.

[*The remainder of this Addreſs, together with the anſwers of the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives, in our next.*]

CONGRESS.

TUESDAY, *December* 28.

The bill to aſcertain how far the owners of veſſels are to be accountable to the freighters for goods ſhipped therein, was read a ſecond time, and referred to a committee of the whole Houſe on Friday next.

Ordered, That 100 copies be printed for the uſe of the members.

Mr. Tucker moved, that the ſelect committee, to whom the militia bill has been referred, be inſtructed to introduce a clauſe to the following effect: "Be it enacted, That the militia of the ſeveral ſtates of the Union, conſiſting of ſuch perſons as are or ſhall be enrolled by them reſpectively, ſhall be organized, armed and diſciplined, in the manner following."---The motion was ordered to lie on the table.

A memorial from the public creditors of the United States, citizens of the county of Burlington, in the ſtate of New Jerſey, and of Trenton and its vicinity, by their committees, employed and inſtructed for the purpoſe, was read, and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Lee, from the committee appointed for that purpoſe, reported a bill, pointing out the mode in which the evidences of the debt of the United States, which have been loſt or deſtroyed, ſhall be renewed.

On motion of Mr. Lee, the committee appointed to conſider the petition of William Robinſon, on the ſubject of loſt certificates, were diſcharged from further proceedings on the ſaid petition; as the bill reported will make a general proviſion for ſuch caſes.---Mr. Huntington withdrew the petition, and the papers accompanying it.

Mr. P. Muhlenberg preſented a petition from John Philip De Haas, which was read, and referred to the Secretary of the Department of War.

Mr. Fitzſimons, from the committee appointed for that purpoſe, reported a bill to provide for the delivery of goods, wares and merchandiſe, in the State of Pennſylvania, in caſe of the obſtruction of the river Delaware by ice; which was read a firſt and ſecond time, and referred to a committee of the whole to-morrow.

The Houſe then reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole, on the ſtate of the Union, (Mr. Boudinot in the chair) and proceeded to conſider the Report of the Secretary of the Treaſury, on the Land-Office; and after ſome time ſpent therein, the committee roſe, and reported progreſs.---Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, *December* 29.

The bill, reſpecting the mode of recovering loſt certificates was read a ſecond time, and ordered to be referred to a committee of the whole on Monday next; and 100 copies to be printed in the interim.

A petition from Hubert Swain, confined in the gaol of the city of Philadelphia, for a breach of the revenue laws, praying an enlargement from his confinement, was read, and referred to Meſſrs. Goodhue, Livermore and Sinnickſon, to report thereon.

Mr. Fitzſimons preſented a petition from Philip Buck late a Lieutenant on board the Congreſs row-galley, praying to be compenſated for a loſs ſuſtained in the ſervice; referred to the Secretary of War.

Mr. Hieſter preſented a petition from Wilhelmina Longkammer, widow of a late officer of the American army, praying relief; referred to the Secretary of War.

Mr. Lawrence preſented the memorial of Winthrop Sarjent, Surgeon of the Weſtern Government, praying a further allowance for additional ſervices, and expences annexed to his office, ſince its erection; referred to the Secretary of the Treaſury.

The Houſe then went into a committee of the whole, on the bill authorizing the officers of the cuſtoms to allow the landing of goods from veſſels obſtructed by the ice in their paſſage to a port of delivery: and having made a general regulation by this bill, the committee roſe and reported it as amended: whereupon it was ordered to be engroſſed.

Mr. Tucker's motion of yeſterday, to wit, "That the ſelect committee, to whom the militia bill was referred, be inſtructed to introduce a clauſe to the following effect: Be it enacted, that the militia of the ſeveral ſtates of the Union, conſiſting of ſuch perſons as are or ſhall be enrolled by them reſpectively, ſhall be organized, armed and diſciplined in the manner following," was taken into conſideration, and after a long diſcuſſion, the queſtion was taken on the ſame, and the Yeas and Nays being called for by one third of the members preſent, were, Yeas 8--Nays---43. So it paſſed in the negative.

The Houſe then reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole, on the ſtate of the Union, and proceeded in the conſideration of the report of the Secretary of the Treaſury, reſpecting the Land-Office: and after ſome time ſpent therein, the committee roſe and reported progreſs. Adjourned.

THURSDAY, *December* 30.

The engroſſed bill, providing for the unloading of wares and merchandiſe, in caſe of obſtruction by ice, being read a third time, was paſſed.

Mr. Sedgwick, from the committee appointed for that purpoſe, reported a bill, to repeal the act laying certain duties on diſtilled ſpirits, and lay others in their ſtead: which was read a firſt and ſecond time, and referred to a committee of the whole on Tueſday next.

Mr. Clymer preſented a memorial from the College of Phyſicians of the city of Philadelphia, praying that high duties may be impoſed on diſtilled ſpirits, in order to prevent the intemperate uſe of them.

On motion, it was ordered, that the Secretary of the Treaſury be directed to lay before the Houſe a ſtatement of the amount of the exports from the different diſtricts of the United States, and alſo of the amount of the duties ariſing on imports and tonnage, from the firſt of Auguſt 1789, to the thirtieth of September 1790—and as ſoon as may be, from the laſt mentioned period to the end of the preſent year.

Mr. Bourne preſented a petition from Simeon Thayer, a diſabled officer of the late continental army, praying to be placed on the liſt of penſioners.

A meſſage was received from the Preſident of the United States, accompanied with a report from the Secretary of State, relating to the American citizens now in captivity at Algiers.

About half paſt one, Mr. Speaker, having ſome communications of a private nature to make, ordered the Houſe to be cleared of all perſons except the members.

The doors were not afterwards opened until the Houſe adjourned.

The ſhip Kitty, captain Forſter, is arrived at Lewis-Town, (Delaware) in 49 days from London:—From papers received at the Poſt-Office on Saturday laſt, by expreſs, from her, we have the following intelligence:

WARSAW, Sept. 29.

In the Seſſion of the 22d inſt. the King appointed M. Oraczeuſki, miniſter plenipotentiary from his majeſty and the republic to the court of France, and M. Morſki, miniſter plenipotentiary to that of Madrid.

The plan of the Treaty of Commerce with the Court of Berlin, has been approved of in the Diet, and ſent to the marquis de Luccheſini, the Pruſſian envoy, who on Sunday laſt ſet off for Buchareſt, and took with him four Turks, who were made priſoners by the Ruſſians, and ſaved themſelves in Poland.

VIENNA, October 2.

We learn from Wallachia, that the truce ratified by the Porte was publicly announced in the army at Buchareſt on the 16th of September. Prince Potemkin is ſaid to be expected in this city ſoon.

On the 19th of laſt month, the truce between the Prince of Saxe Cobourg and the Grand Vizir was ſo far concluded, that both parties ceaſed all hoſtilities; but each keeps the territory and towns they are in poſſeſſion of, till the ſigning of the definitive treaty of peace. The place is not yet fixed for the holding of the Congreſs.

BERLIN, October 7.

This day a Chaſſeur arrived from General Mollendorf, in Weſt Pruſſia; ſince which it is reported, that he has ordered two regiments to take poſſeſſion of the ſuburb of Dantzick, called Landſcut; and that five other regiments have received orders to take poſſeſſion of the other ſuburbs.

Yeſterday orders were ſent for the return of the train horſes of the third army, which were diſcharged.

October 9. A courier is juſt arrived from Count Luſi with the news of a Convention of Armiſtice having been ſigned, on the 19th ultimo, by the Prince of Cobourg and the Grand Vizir, under his mediation and guarantee, as Pruſſian Plenipotentiary.

Laſt night died, after a lingering illneſs, his Highneſs Prince Henry, eldeſt ſon of Prince Ferdinand of Pruſſia.

DANTZIC, September 23.

Our deputies are arrived at Warſaw; & we learn from thence, that there are hopes of the treaty of commerce with Pruſſia being ſettled, as that the trade of Dantzick will not materially ſuffer by it. The three Eſtates aſſembled on the 18th, at the Council-Chamber, to debate on the preſent ſituation of affairs, when they reſolved to wait the anſwer of the King of Poland to the requeſt of the citizens, before any thing further is proceeded upon.

LISLE, October 14.

Extract of a letter from Berlin.

"His Britannic Majeſty has notified to our Court, that although it is his intention to acknowledge the Independence of the Low Countries in two or three years, yet his actual political intereſt requires that they ſhould make a temporary arrangement with Leopold; to which our Cabinet replied, that the King of Pruſſia's political intereſt requires, that neither in two or three years, nor at preſent, the Auſtrian army ſhould march towards Pruſſia, or the Low Countries, and that it was not for that purpoſe he had ordered them out of Turkey; and beſides that, the moment they ſhould receive directions to advance, he ſhould ſend an army of 60,000 men to examine the affair."

This affords entertainment for the fire ſide, as well as another correſpondence from a Chanoine at Bonne, who ſays, "If you have not a mind to become hereticks, don't think of an accommodation, for I have found out, that in the College here they teach the moſt frightful doctrines imaginable, and the ſtudents wear their caps in church time."

Notwithſtanding all, they are continuing the recruiting ſervice, and ſending men frequently to the army; the Province of Flanders has lately furniſhed a ſquadron of dragoons, well armed and mounted; they paſſed through a week ago, and on Saturday 300 new raiſed infantry marched from hence.

The Congreſs lately made a reſolution to carry the army to the number of 50,000 men.

Four officers, who were accuſed of having contributed by their cowardice to the diſaſter of the 22d of September, were hung at Andoy laſt week, and a man was alſo executed at Mons, accuſed of being a ſpy.

LONDON, October 20.

Laſt Monday night the French Ambaſſador had a long conference with the miniſter, at his houſe in Downing-ſtreet, on the ſubject of the laſt diſpatches from the Court of Spain.

Under the expreſſion, "for the diſpatch of divers weighty and important affairs," in the proclamation for the meeting of Parliament, much may be ſpeculated, but more may be affirmed; the ſtate of foreign negociation is become too ſerious for the Cabinet Council (conſiſtent with that liberal coincidence of ſentiment and concurrence which ſhould ever ſubſiſt between the legiſlative and executive branches of good government) to continue the progreſs of diſcuſſion to the extremity, without the open and approving reſolutions of the nation.

Monſ. Calonne ſet off on Saturday on his tour to foreign parts. He goes firſt to Italy.

Under a deſpotic reign, the induſtry, the toil, and property of many individuals are deſtined to gratify the paſſions of one; and under ſuch government, ſociety conſiſts of only two parties, viz. the oppreſſor who demands, and the oppreſſed who dare not refuſe.

The Iriſh brigades are, to a man, decidedly attached to the French King more than any other troops in his dominions; a circumſtance which reflects no leſs honor on their uniformity of principle, than it affords matter of grateful reflection to their ſovereign.

Never was a nation kept in ſuch ſuſpence between war and peace, as Great-Britain is at this preſent moment.

The merchants, but more particularly the gentlemen of the Stock-Exchange, complain of the miniſter, who ſuffers them to *burſt in ignorance.*

Portſmouth is uncommonly full, both of thoſe who are called there on duty, and of thoſe who are deriving amuſement from beholding our preparations to meet grim-*viſaged war.*

The route of the guards was on Sunday finally fixed. They are to march from Hyde-Park in three columns, the right column by Stanes, the centre by Kingſton, and the left by Sutton, and they go in equal diviſions on Monday and Tueſday next. Immediately on their arrival at Portſmouth, they are to be embarked on board four ſhips of 44 guns each, which are ready for their reception.

The Colonels of militia are making every preparation for their reſpective regiments being called out.

Some of the regiments of dragoons are to be diſmounted, in order to perform garriſon duty, in the abſence of the infantry upon foreign ſervice.

The Middleſex militia have made a voluntary offer of their ſervices to do the duty at preſent performed by the Guards, that the draught from the brigade may more readily be completed.

Monday the 11th inſt. died, Dr. Henry Cullen, Phyſician in Edinburgh, and one of the Phyſicians to the Royal Infirmary there.

October 21.

Extract of a letter from Madrid, Sept. 17.

"Immediately after the arrival of our fleet in the Bay of Cadiz, the 8th of this month, they diſembarked all their ſick, amounting to 700 or 800; the length of the cruize muſt account for this, as before, during 50 days they were out at ſea, they loſt only 8 men by ſickneſs. Moſt of the time has been taken up in exerciſing the failors, with whom, as well as the officers, the general appears very well ſatisfied. The fleet, it is thought, will put to ſea again, after the Equinox, unleſs there is a very great appearance of a peace.

"Mr. Fitzherbert, the Britiſh ambaſſador, received an expreſs from his court, on the 10th inſtant, and had conferences with Count Florida Blanca for three following days, and on the night of the 15th, ſent back the courier to London, with the reſult of what paſſed. Nothing, however, has tranſpired here of the ſtate of theſe negotiations. Count Florida Blanca has ſeen nobody lately but the Engliſh ambaſſador, who, on his ſide, has ſhewn no diſpoſitions hoſtile to our hopes of a peace. All againſt them at preſent are the armaments, which increaſe daily in our ports; at Carthagena they are equipping one 80 gun ſhip, and a number of others, as faſt as poſſible, and at Ferrol they are ſheathing the bottoms of an 80 gun ſhip, and one of 74, with copper, after which they will put to ſea immediately.

"M. de Mirabeau's ſpeech, relative to the family compact, is to be tranſlated into Spaniſh.

"M. de Cabarrus's impriſonment proves fatal in its effects to his relations and friends daily. On the night of the 11th inſt. the Counteſs de Galvez, Dowager of the Viceroy of Mexico, was ſent to Valladolid. M. Bathedas has been confined in the priſon of Madrid. Two French ſervants belonging to M. Cabarrus, and two belonging to Madame de Galvez, have been conducted to the frontiers, and ſeveral others of M. Cabarrus's friends have been removed to different places."

As the guards are to be ſent abroad, it would not be amiſs to embark along with them certain ladies, who perambulate the ſtreets of this metropolis. They might certainly be employed to great advantage in nocturnal excurſions, and, if ſent among the enemy, would do great execution.

In the preſent rage for gambling, a young fellow has, we are told, betted his conſtitution againſt his fortune. It is impoſſible, at preſent, to ſay which will laſt longeſt; but from the means he is taking to exhauſt both, it is probable that the bett will be ſoon determined.

That the celebrated Ultimatum ſhould not die in the political ſphere, a divine, who profeſſes not to be conformed to the *faſhion of this world*, has publiſhed a ſermon, which he entitles "The Lord's Ultimatum to his People!"

Oct. 22. Neither of the two meſſengers at preſent reſident in the houſe of Mr. Fitzherbert, at Madrid, were returned this day at noon, though the arrival of one of them is expected daily. He is the more anxiouſly waited for, as ſomething more truly in the way of an ultimatum is expected thereby.

The new Envoy from the Emperor of Germany, as ſucceſſor to the Comte Reviczky at our court, is the Comte de Stadien, who is arrived at Paris, in his way to London, where he is expected daily.

The Gazette of to-morrow will contain a proclamation for prolonging the bounty on ſeamen till the 31ſt of December next.

The firſt battalion of the third regiment, ſeven hundred rank and file, were yeſterday morning completed with volunteers, and draughts from the ſecond battalion.—The rank, two deep, reached from the Mall to the Treaſury-Garden wall. The men were all minutely examined by General Garth and the other officers; and a finer body of military were never ſeen. Tueſday is now ſaid to be the day of their departure.

The regiments now at Gibraltar are under orders to go to the Weſt-Indies, as it is underſtood that General O'Hara is to command a ſecret expedition.

The Flirt, Scout, and Drake, and ſeveral other ſloops of war, are to be immediately paid off, and their crews turned over to the forty-four gun ſhips fitting to carry troops.

It is but juſtice to obſerve, that the officers of the guards who *muſt* venture on foreign ſervice are in high ſpirits, and uncommonly anxious to depart as ſoon as poſſible. Not all the terrors of the weſtern climate, nor all the deſperacy of their enemies, are half ſo bad as even the *ſolitary* appearance of one of thoſe

Monſters, hated by Gods and Men—

commonly '*ycleped* Bailiffs.

It may be aſked of thoſe who condemn Adminiſtration for the procraſtination of their proceedings with the Spaniſh Court, whether the accompliſhment of a ſafe and honorable pacification is not an object that our miniſters ſhould take all poſſible means to obtain, before they determine on involving their country in the horrors of war? and whether ſuch an object would not in the event fully ſanction an apparent tardineſs in the progreſs towards ſo deſirable an end?

It is certainly the cordial wiſh of Great-Britain to avoid war; but the weight ſhe bears in the ſcale of nations, and her honor, more than all the reſt of her importance, commands her not to bear with impunity the inſults or the attacks of any power on earth. Thoſe, therefore, who have rouſed her ſpirit, in this point, may expect her vengeance, or ſubject themſelves to her power and arms, or to their own mean and abject ſubmiſſions and compromiſes.

The principal officers and commiſſioners of his majeſty's navy, do hereby give notice,

That on Thurſday, 28th inſtant, at one o'clock, they will be ready to receive propoſals from the owners of ſhips in the ſervice of the Eaſt-India company, as are not likely to be taken up for the two enſuing ſeaſons, for conveying 2000 convicts, or any part of that number, to the ſettlement at New South Wales, on the conditions, and under the regulations to be ſeen at this office.

The court of directors of the Eaſt-India company have conſented that the ſhips which may be engaged for this purpoſe, may proceed to Bombay and load home with cotton upon private account, under the inſpection and direction of the company's ſervants at that Settlement; provided ſuch cottons are ſold at the company's ſale, ſubject to the uſual expences (the company's duty only excepted) and provided the ſaid ſhips do not interfere with any other part of the company's excluſive commerce.

No tenders will be noticed, unleſs the parties or agents for them attend, nor will any be received after twelve o'clock.

FIXED AIR.

Fixed air has not only a very powerful effect in medicine, but from it great advantages may be derived in economical purpoſes. By waſhing fleſh meat two or three times a day with water impregnated with fixed air, it will be preſerved perfectly ſweet for ten or twelve days in the hotteſt weather of ſummer; and even meat that had begun to change has been recovered by the ſame proceſs.

Yeſterday the lord chancellor of Ireland, maſter of the rolls, and ſir William Fawcett, had audiences of Mr. Pitt, at his houſe in Downing-ſtreet.

Yeſterday at one o'clock, Mr. Heſlop, the king's meſſenger, arrived at the duke of Leeds' office, Whitehall, with diſpatches from ſir Robert Anſlie, his majeſty's ambaſſador at Conſtantinople, which were laid before the king, after the drawing room broke up at St. James's, by his grace.

Yeſterday a meſſenger was diſpatched with letters from the ſecretary of State's office for foreign affairs, Whitehall, to lord Auckland, his majeſty's ambaſſador at the Hague.

Neither the late duke of Montroſe, nor the earl of Guilford, almoſt ever attended the houſe of Lords; nor will the influence of their ſucceſſors affect the political balance in reſpect of their own votes.

Yeſterday intimation was given on the parade at St. James's, that the king had ſignified his royal pleaſure that he would view the three battalions of guards ordered for foreign ſervice, on Wedneſday morning next, in Hyde-Park, previous to their departure.

This morning the Swediſh ambaſſador tranſacted buſineſs with the duke of Leeds, at his Houſe in Groſvenor-ſquare.

There is a report that the 7th or 8th regiment of light horſe is ordered for embarkation along with the other troops. The order, however, is not iſſued.

Yeſterday letters were received at the ſecretary of ſtate's office for foreign affairs, Whitehall, from Joſeph Ewart, eſq; his majeſty's envoy extraordinary at Berlin; the letters were delivered to the duke of Leeds as he was alighting from his carriage to go to the Levee at St. James's, by Flint the meſſenger.

Yeſterday morning, at 10 o'clock, the firſt battalion of the Coldſtream regiment of foot guards arrived at the parade in St. James's Park from the Tower, where they have been on duty, and ſoon after a party of the ſame regiment, which had been on duty at Windſor, arrived and joined them; alſo the ſecond battalion, which had been on duty at St. James's the preceding day. The deficiencies occaſioned in the firſt battalion, by the rejection of thoſe men who are unfit for foreign ſervice, were filled up from the ſecond battalion; the firſt battalion was then minutely inſpected by ſir William Fawcett, his majeſty's adjutant-general; and alſo by general Garth, and the officers of the different companies. His royal highneſs the duke of York only appeared at the window of York Houſe in his morning gown, we apprehend from indiſpoſition; Mr. Silk, late ſergeant-major, is promoted to a quarter-maſter; Mr. Lunt, his late deputy, to ſergeant-major.

The ſcheme of a fiſhery to the South Seas, which, under the patronage of M. Calonne, a ſociety of Nantucket merchants agreed to carry on from Dunkirk, is now entirely laid aſide. The individuals are diſperſed, ſome are returning to America, and others are endeavouring to proſecute a precarious commerce from L'Orient and the other ports of France.

It is whiſpered that the laſt meſſenger to the court of Spain carried the *Antipenultimatum* of the Britiſh miniſter; that the *Penultimatum* will be ſent about Chriſtmas next; and that, when the ſpring ſhall be ſo far advanced as to permit a junction between the fleets of Spain and France to thoſe of Ruſſia and Sweden, the real *Ultimatum* will be diſpatched.

By aſſerting that peace upon any terms is preferable to war, the treaſury papers endeavour to juſtify the protracted negociation of the miniſter. But ſurely the ſacrifice of the Britiſh dignity, attended with all the expences of a warlike armament, was too great a price even to procure peace. And what ſhall we ſay, when the conſequence of this ſacrifice ſeems after all to be war upon terms of much more diſadvantage than at the commencement of the negociation? In the mean time we have been for a period of ſeveral months in that moſt unhappy of all ſtates, ſo emphatically deſcribed by Salluſt: "Neque bellum gerere, neque pacem habere." We have indeed had peace, but accompanied with all the alarms and uncertainty of war.

The Fox Whaler, by which the laſt accounts from India were received, brought no letters from Futtygur, nor contained any thing relative to the Impeachment. The reaſons were, that the name of the veſſel was unfavourable, that major Scot did not know of the arrival in time. By the next Indiaman, ſeveral tons of *precedents* are expected, all proving that an impeachment terminates with the Houſe of Commons that commenced it.

Lord Howe, in point of ſecrecy, has been compared to Mr. Pitt. In this virtue the noble lord, we believe, exceeds the miniſter. Thoſe who have had the honor of a perſonal interview with him, in general admit, that a matter after being explained by his lordſhip is as profound a ſecret as it was before.

Mr. Wilkes is ſaid to be preparing for the preſs modern characters in imitation of his favourite Theophraſtus. He propoſes to begin with lord Bute, and to finiſh with himſelf.

The ſecrecy with which our mock heroics are carried on with the court of Spain, is now, in the faſhionable world, called "private theatricals!"

SALEM, December 21.

Captain Peabody arrived here, ſince our laſt, from Trinity, a windward port of Martinique, which he left the 23d of November; from him we learn, that the iſland ſtill continues unhappily divided and armed againſt itſelf.

The contention in Martinique appears to have no reference to the late French Revolution, as both parties acknowledge the preſent government in France. From the Revolution, however, the colonies derived the privilege of conſtituting Aſſemblies to legiſlate for them. The equal laws made by the Colonial Aſſembly of Martinique no longer left any excluſive commercial privileges to the town of St. Pierre; and the free people of colour felt the enjoyment of the rights of men. This equality excited the jealouſy of the inhabitants of St. Pierre, and produced an enmity towards the reſt of the colony, which continually increaſed till the maſſacre of the mulattoes on the 3d of June laſt. The juſtice of government was now obliged to interpoſe; and from hence have ariſen the parties of the government planters, free mulattoes, &c. on one ſide—and the inhabitants of St. Pierre on the other.

We have heretofore given the chain of events, ſubſequent to that maſſacre—the expedition againſt St. Pierre by the General and Admiral; the impriſonment of the offenders; the demands of their releaſe by the inhabitants; the defection of the troops, by which means the people of St. Pierre became poſſeſſed of Fort Bourbon; the conſequent retreat of the government, and their ſupporters, to Gros Morne; the hoſtilities which followed; and the ſhocking ſlaughter of a foraging party from the fort, by ambuſcades in the cane patches, and other concealments, on the fatal 25th of September.

When Captain Peabody came away, the parties were ſtill in arms againſt each other. The people of St. Pierre were ſtill in poſſeſſion of Fort Bourbon; and the head quarters of the Governor remained at Gros Morne, an eminence about four miles back from Trinity, ſtrongly fortified. The Governor's army conſiſted of about 2000; and the planters, &c. not in arms, ready to act when wanted. With the Governor is a company of Grenadiers, compoſed principally of the officers of the troops who gave up Fort Bourbon; a Major in commiſſion told Captain Peabody, that he, as well as the other officers, did the duty, and ſubmitted to the diſcipline of privates.---The St. Pierre army was ſuppoſed to conſiſt of about 2000, the greater part being the regular troops which had betrayed the fort; but deſtitute of their old officers, were proportionably inefficient.

The St. Pierre party, in their excurſions from the fort, have burnt ſeveral excellent plantations near Fort Royal, to prevent their being attacked again from the cane patches; but the Governor's troops have now taken ſuch poſitions as to prevent their appearing without the fort, and obtaining any proviſions from the country. St. Pierre, however, was ſupplied by water, and by its cruiſers ſo far prevented ſupplies to the windward, as to occaſion great inconvenience, inſomuch that it was ſaid the Governor had determined to attack St. Pierre. But the arrival from France of a 74 gun ſhip and a frigate has changed the ſcene: theſe, with a brig fitted out by the planters, now cruiſe before St. Pierre, have taken two of their cruiſers, blocked up the reſt, deſtroyed their commerce, and given protection to that of the windward ports.---Thus cut off from ſupplies by land and water, the town of St. Pierre muſt ſoon be brought to ſubmiſſion.

Two days before Captain Peabody ſailed, the Governor's troops took from the other party, a ſmall fort near Fort Royal, which commands the navigation of Lemetine, where part of the Governor's troops were quartered.

This civil war is carried on with little mercy.

At Trinity, life, property and commerce are protected by good government. At St. Pierre, it is ſaid, all are endangered by the want of government.

PHILADELPHIA, *January 5.*

Copy of a letter received by the Lord-Mayor of London, from the Duke of Leeds.

I have the honor to acquaint your Lordſhip, that the meſſenger Dreſſin, arrived here this morning, with diſpatches from Mr. Fitzherbert, ambaſſador at the court of Madrid, dated Sunday 24th October, containing an account, that a convention for terminating the differences which had ariſen with that court, had been agreed upon, between his Excellency, on the part of his Majeſty, and the Count de Florida Blanca, on the part of the Catholic King; and that the Convention was to be ſigned, and exchanged by thoſe Miniſters, the 27th of the ſame month.

Signed, LEEDS.

London, 4th November.

Extract of a letter, dated London, 5th November, 1790.

"We embrace the earlieſt opportunity of informing you, that a meſſenger arrived yeſterday morning from Madrid, with diſpatches from our Ambaſſador, Mr. Fitzherbert, dated 24th Oct. containing an account that a convention for ſettling the differences which had ariſen with that court, was agreed upon between him and the Count de Florida Blanca, and would be ſigned and interchanged the 27th of that month. This happy event, by inſuring the continuance of peace, will give new life to trade, which has long been in a ſtate of inactivity."

Good beef ſells now in the market of this city, at two-pence half-penny to three-pence per pound; freſh butter at one ſhilling, and hickory wood, brought in from the country by land, at 40 ſhillings per cord. When we conſider the ſuperior quality of the Pennſylvania hickory, and that the citizens are not ſubjected to the expence of carting, we ſhall find that fire-wood is, at this ſeaſon, cheaper than it was at any time laſt Fall.

A number of citizens having met at the German School Houſe in Cherry-ſtreet, in order to take into conſideration the diſtreſſed ſtate of the poor, at the preſent inclement ſeaſon of the year; but the company not being ſo large (on account of ſeveral unforeſeen circumſtances) as was expected, it was agreed to meet again at the ſame place, *this evening, at ſix o'clock*, at which time and place, the attendance of the charitable and well diſpoſed citizens of all religious denominations is earneſtly requeſted.

At the above meeting the following gentlemen were appointed to bring in a plan to carry into effect the benevolent intention of their fellow-citizens, viz. Charles Biddle, Benjamin Ruſh, Chriſtopher Kucher, Aſhbel Green, and William Savery.

Publiſhed by order of the meeting,
ROBERT ANNAN, Chairman.

Baptiſt Meeting, in Lodge-alley, Jan. 3d, 1791.

At a meeting of the members of the Society for the Relief of poor diſtreſſed Maſters of Ships, their Widows and Children, it being their annual election to chooſe Managers and a Treaſurer for the preſent year, the following members were duly elected:

Managers. William Heyſham, Nathaniel Falconer, Samſon Harvey, George Ord, Robert Bethell, John Woods, Charles Biddle, William Allibone, John Lockton, John Souder, Benjamin Loxley, Nathaniel Galt.

Treaſurer. Joſeph Stiles.

By private letters lately received from Europe, dated October 24th, we hear that Leopold has declared, that notwithſtanding the treaty of Reichenback, by which he renounces his alliance with Ruſſia, for the purpoſe of making war with the Turks, he ſtill intends to abide by former treaties of defenſive alliance with the firſt mentioned power, and is determined to give the promiſed ſuccours ſhould ſhe be attacked. This declaration has affected a conſiderable change in the political ſituation of Europe; and will, it is likely, force moſt of the active cabinets to a change of meaſures, to keep up the balance of power. So important a power thrown into the ſcale of Ruſſia, muſt affect Pruſſia and her allies.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

A MEETING of the Subſcribers to the Plan for the Eſtabliſhment of Sunday Schools in this city, will be held at the Academy of Mr. Joſeph Sharpleſs, in Second-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets, on Tueſday next, the 11th inſtant, at 6 o'clock in the Evening, for the purpoſe of chooſing officers.

Jan. 4, 1791. M. CAREY, Sec. pro tem.

Bank of North-America,

January 1, 1791,

AT a meeting of the directors this day, a dividend of three and a half per cent. was declared on the capital ſtock for the laſt half year; and the ſame will be paid to the ſtockholders or their repreſentatives at any time after the 10th inſtant.

THOMAS WILLING, Preſident.

TO BE SOLD,

THE large, commodious TAVERN in the Borough of of Cheſter, on the main-ſtreet leading to the Bridge, now in the tenure of William Hazelwood.

The Houſe is brick and 3 ſtories high, has 4 rooms on each floor, a large kitchen adjoining, and a well of excellent water, under cover, between the houſe and kitchen; the ſtable is ſtone, ſufficiently large to contain 40 horſes, and has room above to hold ſeveral tons of hay; the garden is large, and in fine order. There is alſo a LOT of 3 acres belonging to the premiſes, which is in high cultivation, and encloſed with cedar poſts and rails; this lot bounds on Cheſter-creek, which, being tide-water at this place, affords an inexhauſtible ſource of rich manure. The whole premiſes are in good repair. An indiſputable title will be given. Apply to the ſubſcriber, in Philadelphia, at No. 20, Second-ſtreet, South.

Dec. 27, 1790. DAVID JACKSON.

N. B. On ſale of the above eſtate, the SIX per Cent. FUNDED DEBT of the United States will be received in payment AT PAR, and the Three per Cents. deferred Six per Cents, and Final Settlements, at their higheſt Market Value. tf.

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, in Montgomery county, containing 210 acres, of which about one half is woodland, 12 acres meadow and more may be made, and the remainder arable. It is ſituated about 14 miles from Philadelphia, in Upper Dublin townſhip, now in the tenure of Edward Wells; the woodland in particular very valuable on account of the vicinity of ſeveral lime-kilns. There are on the premiſes, a good ſtone houſe, barn and a large orchard. The terms will be made eaſy to the purchaſer. For particulars enquire of Colonel Robert Loller, or Colonel George Smith, of Montgomery county, or of John Raſer, in Philadelphia. December 29, 1790.

TO BE LET or SOLD,

A TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE and LOT, on Third ſtreet continued, a little below South-ſtreet, on terms that will be made eaſy to the purchaſer. The Lot is 130 feet deep, and is clear of ground-rent. Enquire of the PRINTERS, or of BENJAMIN NONES, Broker, in South Front-ſtreet.

January 3, 1791.

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE ESTATE,

CONSISTING of 250 acres of good Land, a Griſt-mill and Saw-mill, ſituate in Wright's town, Bucks county, 24 miles from Philadelphia, and 5 from Newtown. Enquire of the ſubſcriber, near Coryell's Ferry. ‡ JOHN WATSON.

BY virtue of ſeveral writs of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale, by Public Vendue on the Premiſes, on Saturday, the 22d of this inſtant, a certain Meſſuage or Tenement and three Plantations or Tracts of Land, all adjoining each other, ſituate in the Falls townſhip, Bucks county, bounded by the river Delaware, and by lands of Thomas Riche, William Biles, and by the fourth Tract, lately ſold off of the aforeſaid to John Hulmer and John Brown, jun. Taken in execution and to be ſold with the appurtenances, as late the property of Samuel Brown, by JACOB BENNET, Sheriff.

Newtown, 1ſt January, 1791.

WHEREAS JOHN JARMAN, of Newtown, in Cheſter county, hath obtained an aſſignment of a Bond againſt the ſubſcriber, for Thirteen Pounds current money of Pennſylvania, from one Mary Phipps, of Uwchlan townſhip, in ſaid county; as the bond is paid and ſaid Jarman refuſes a ſettlement, theſe are to forewarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment of ſaid bond, as I will not pay it any otherways than in a ſettlement with the ſaid Jarman. JEREMIAH JARMAN.

November 29, 1790. †1w

George Tudor, *Broker*,

At his Office, the north ſide of Market-ſtreet, three doors above Second-ſtreet, oppoſite the Old Court-houſe, Philadelphia,

BUYS, ſells and exchanges the different ſpecies of Paper Money, Certificates and Public Securities of this and every other ſtate in the union.

Furniſhes Certificates and State Money for the Land-Office, and the buſineſs of taking out Warrants, Patents, &c. done with diſpatch.

Every Kind of transferable Property, real and perſonal, diſpoſed of to the beſt advantage, on very reaſonable terms.

Bank of North-America,

December 27th, 1790.

THE Stockholders of the Bank are deſired to take notice, that an Election for Twelve Directors for the enſuing year will be held at the Bank, on Monday, the 10th of January next, at 11 o'clock. 2w

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Law Lectures,

BY the Hon. JAMES WILSON, L. L. D. Profeſſor of Laws in the COLLEGE and ACADEMY of Philadelphia, will be delivered on Monday, Wedneſday and Friday, in every week, at 6 o'clock in the evening, at the COLLEGE, and Law Exerciſes every Saturday. Tickets of Admiſſion may be had of Dr. WILSON, at his houſe in Market-ſtreet, or of the Rev. Dr. ROGERS, at the College.

Ludwig Conrad Kuhn,

WHO was born at Aldenſimmern, in the Palatinate, on the Rhine, of the city of Manheim, innholder at the ſign of the White Elephant, in the ſame houſe where formerly tobacco pipes were manufactured, gives notice, that he arrived in the city of Philadelphia on the 3d of October 1790; that his brother Frantz Paul Kuhn, by trade a tanner, emigrated in the year 1764 to North-America; that he had notice of his death about five years ago, but cannot tell in what ſtate he had ſettled; that he, his ſaid deceaſed brother Frantz Paul Kuhn, remitted a certain ſum of money to the ſaid city of Manheim, in Germany, to a certain perſon, who refuſes to ſhew the papers. If any perſon or perſons know any thing about his ſaid brother, or his death, they are hereby moſt reſpectfully intreated to ſend him authenticated certificates, for which information they are to be reaſonably rewarded by applying to Mr. *Melchior Steiner*, in Race-ſtreet, Philadelphia, printer, paid by me

LUDWIG CONRAD KUHN.

Philadelphia, December 14th, 1790.

WHEREAS the Honorable the Court of Common-Pleas of and for the county of Delaware, have appointed us, the ſubſcribers, auditors, upon a domeſtic attachment, at the ſuit of Edward Vernon againſt Thomas Pearſon, purſuant to the act of General Aſſembly of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania :---

NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons having demands on the ſaid Thomas Pearſon, by mortgage, bond, book accounts, or otherwiſe; and likewiſe all perſons indebted to the ſaid Thomas Pearſon, that we, the ſaid auditors, will meet at the houſe of Mary Withey, in Cheſter, on the 31ſt of January next, at two o'clock in the afternoon; when and where all perſons, as well thoſe having demands as aforeſaid as thoſe indebted to the ſaid Thomas Pearſon, are requeſted to attend, in order that the ſame may be ſettled and adjuſted, by

JOHN TALBERT,
SAMUEL PRICE, } Auditors.
JACOB FORD,

24th of Dec. 1790.

WAS taken up by the ſubſcriber, living in Walnut-ſtreet, at the brick-kilns, on the 17th of December, a bay Horſe Colt, with a ſtar in his forehead, a white ſpot on his noſe, and white hind feet, not docked. The owner or owners are deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

‡ JOHN BOB.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, Auguſt 1789, his negro man MONMOUTH, aged about 26 years, a ſtout ſquare made fellow, his head very round, his complexion inclining to yellow, his teeth white and even, his face very flat, a little bandy legged and toes ſomewhat in; he has been heretofore taken up in Bucks county, and is ſuppoſed to be in Pennſylvania; he generally ſpeaks with a ſmiling countenance, and is very handy at all kinds of farming buſineſs. Whoever brings him to his maſter, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

JOHN LAWRENCE.

Monmouth county, Dec. 4, 1790.

BY virtue of ſeveral writs of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be ſold on THURSDAY, the 6th of January next, on the premiſes, between the hours of twelve and five o'clock in the afternoon, an excellent FARM, containing 291 acres, ſituate in the townſhip of Deptford, about one quarter of a mile from Woodbury, 40 acres of which are good meadow, lying on Woodbury creek, about 100 acres good arable land, the remainder woodland well timbered. On the premiſes are a large two ſtory brick houſe and kitchen, a large frame barn, and other outbuildings, a good apple orchard. Taken in execution as the property of Richard Johns, and to be ſold by

JOHN BLACKWOOD, late Sheriff.

Glouceſter, New-Jerſey, Nov. 3d, 1790.

War Department, Sept. 9th, 1790.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the Military Invalids of the United States, that the ſums to which they are annually entitled, and which will become due on the 4th day of March enſuing, will be paid on the ſaid day, by the Commiſſioners of the Loans within the ſtates reſpectively, under ſuch regulations as the Preſident of the United States may direct.

H. KNOX, *Secretary for the Department of War.*

[The Printers in the reſpective ſtates are requeſted to publiſh the above in their Newſpapers, for the ſpace of two months.]

WAS ſtolen, laſt night, from the ſubſcriber, living in Eaſt-Whiteland townſhip, Cheſter county, near the Warren tavern, a bay HORSE, 14 hands high, four years old, a bald face, blind of his left eye, a natural trotter, and has a white ſpot on his right ear. Whoever will ſecure ſaid horſe and thief, ſo that the thief may be brought to juſtice, and the owner receive his horſe again, ſhall receive TEN DOLLARS reward for the horſe and thief, and for the horſe only THREE POUNDS, paid by

JOSEPH CURTZ.

November 24, 1790. ‡

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

By WILLIAM PRICHARD,

Market-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, *Price ſewed* 1/6,

APHORISMS ON MAN;

Tranſlated from the original manuſcript of the Rev. JOHN CASPER LAVATER, Citizen of Zurich.

Author of the Eſſays on Phyſiognomy.

The Proper Study of Mankind is Man.----POPE.

PHILADELPHIA: PRINTED BY W. SPOTSWOOD.

"LET thoſe who wiſh to know themſelves; thoſe who know mankind; who ſtudy nature, and are charmed with the thoughts of a great mind; thoſe who admire the maxims of *Rochefoucault*, and wiſh to ſee ſomething better: thoſe who are wearied with reading ſyſtems, and are delighted with maſterly ſketches---let all thoſe read the *Aphoriſms on Man*, and they ſhall enjoy luxuries unknown." MONTHLY REVIEW.

Alſo, A Narrative of the Mutiny on board his Britannic Majeſty's ſhip Bounty; and the ſubſequent voyage of part of the crew in the ſhip's boat, from Tofoa, one of the Friendly Iſlands, to Timor, a Dutch ſettlement in the Eaſt-Indies, being a diſtance of above 3000 miles.

Juſt Publiſhed, and to be Sold, Wholeſale or Retail,

At *W. & D. Hall*'s Book-ſtore,

NO. 51. MARKET-STREET,

Poor Richard's Almanack,

For the Year of our Lord, 1791.

Being the third after Leap-Year.

Containing, beſides the uſual Aſtronomical Calculations,

THE Conſtitution of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania.----An eaſy method for knowing the principal Stars.---A receipt for Pomona Wine: Communicated by a Farmer, who had uſed it in his family.- -Receipt to make Cyder of the firſt quality: Communicated by a Jerſey Farmer.-- A cheap and wholeſome ſubſtitute for Rum: Recommended to reapers and other labourers.---A method of curing the Bloody Flux: By an American Phyſician.---To prevent the fatal effects of the Bite of a Mad Dog.---To ſtop a Spitting of Blood: Taken from Doctor *Ruſh*'s Medical Inquiries and Obſervations.---A variety of Maxims and Obſervations, moral, critical and miſcellaneous.----Tables of Intereſt of Six and Seven per Cent.---Table of the Value and Weight of Coins, as they now paſs in England, Pennſylvania and New-York.---A Table ſhewing the value of any number of Dollars, from 1 to 10,000, at Seven Shillings and Six-pence each.---Yearly meetings of the People called Quakers.---Times of holding Courts of Law in Pennſylvania, New-York, New-Jerſey and Delawave.---Account of Poſt Towns.---Croſs Poſts.---Roads, &c.

POETRY.

The Summum Bonum, or infallible Receipt for Happineſs.---Œconomy.---Effects of youthful Folly.---The Fruitleſs Toil.---An Axiom.---A Cure for the Evils of Life.---The Virtues.---A Soliloquy on Death.

WANTED,

Continental and State Certificates,

For which the very higheſt price will be given in Caſh, by WILLIAM POYNTELL, & Co. No. 21, Second-ſtreet South, the corner of Black-Horſe Alley. 6w.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the honorable Thomas M'Kean, Eſq; Doctor of Laws, Chief Juſtice of the ſupreme court of the ſtate of Pennſylvania, and of the courts of oyer and terminer and general gaol delivery, in and for the ſaid ſtate; the honorable William Auguſtus Atlee, Eſq; and the honorable George Bryan, Eſq; Juſtices of the ſaid courts, have iſſued their precept, bearing date the ſixteenth inſtant, to me directed, for holding a court of oyer and terminer and general gaol delivery, at the State-houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, for the city and county of Philadelphia, on Monday, the 24th day of January next:

NOTICE is hereby given to the Mayor, Recorder and Aldermen, of the city of Philadelphia, all Juſtices of the peace, the Coroners, Eſcheators and Conſtables, within the city and county of Philadelphia, that they be then and there in their own perſons, with their rolls, records, indictments, and other remembrances, to do thoſe things which to their offices, in that behalf, appertain to be done: Alſo, all they who will proſecute againſt the priſoners that are or then ſhall be in the gaol of the ſaid city and county are to be then and there, to proſecute againſt them as ſhall be juſt.

Dated at Philadelphia, the 20th day of December, in the year of our Lord 1790, and in the fifteenth year of American independence. JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH!

A large Quantity of BARK wanted.

ALL thoſe who may have oak timber to cut down, either for making ſtaves, ſawing into ſcantling, or other purpoſes, are hereby requeſted to ſave it as much as may be until the time for ſtripping off the bark arrives, viz. the firſt of April, and from that it will run to the firſt of June, or longer; and, when ſtripped, to put it up thin, that it may dry ſoon, and that it do not take immediate damage from rain, by keeping always the outſide of the bark to the weather. And for their encouragement, we do engage to pay not leſs than forty ſhillings per cord for Spaniſh, cheſnut oak, hemlock, and birch barks; and not leſs than twenty-five ſhillings per cord for white and black oak bark, brought to this market, well cured, and in merchantable order, at leaſt until the firſt day of July next.

JACOB WEAVER,
JONATHAN MEREDITH,
JOHN HAWORTH.

Dec. 22d, 1790.
t J.

Lottery-Office, Nov. 17th, 1790.

THE Managers of the City-Hall and Dickinſon College Lottery have the pleaſure to inform the Public, that they have commenced the rolling up of the Tickets at the Lottery-Office, No. 127, Race-ſtreet, oppoſite the German Church, where Tickets are to be had, as well as of the Managers.

THE Communication of the Grand Lodge of FREE and ACCEPTED MASONS in New-Jerſey will be at Trenton, on the ſecond Tueſday in January next, of which the ſeveral Lodges under the juriſdiction of the ſaid Grand Lodge will take notice.

MASKEL EWING, Grand Secretary.

Trenton, Dec. 18, 5790.

To the Merchants, Traders, Foreigner,

and the Public in General.

GENTLEMEN,

AGREEABLY to the plan which the ſubſcriber ſubmitted to the public conſideration, and under the moſt flattering aſſurance of public patronage, he takes the liberty of announcing—'*That the MERCHANTS & EXCHANGE COFFEE-HOUSE,*' is opened, at the corner of Market and Water ſtreets, for the accommodation of the Merchants, Traders, and other Citizens of Philadelphia.

The ſubſcriber deems it unneceſſary to repeat the declarations of his ſincere intention to proſecute his undertaking with the moſt reſpectful aſſiduity; but he cannot forbear making a public acknowledgment of his gratitude for the encouragement which he has already experienced, nor ſuppreſs his invariable wiſh that thoſe gentlemen, who may honor his Coffee-Houſe with their preſence, will communicate ſuch articles of intelligence, received from their correſpondents, as they ſhall think proper, and in preference will, upon every occaſion, point out the defects of his plan, or favor him with hints for improving its execution.

The ſubſciber will prepare Entertainments, either at noon or in the evening, for ſelect parties, upon the ſhorteſt notice, and upon the moſt reaſonable terms. He can accommodate two or three gentlemen with Lodgings, and propoſes at two o'clock on each day, when the public buſineſs of the Coffee-Houſe is over, to provide a cheap, but good and plentiful Ordinary, for ſuch gueſts as ſhall pleaſe to honor him with their company.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your moſt obedient humble Servant,
V. M. PELOSI.

Dec. 22.

To be Sold at Private Sale,

A WELL improved farm, ſituate in Sadſbury townſhip, Lancaſter county, containing 400 acres of deeded land, 200 acres cleared, 30 of which mowable meadow, the greater part a well watered timothy bank, and may be enlarged to upwards of 100 acres, 170 arable, of a good ſoil, and natural to the production of all kinds of grain, the remainder well timbered, and the whole well watered, calculated either for farming or grazing, having water in almoſt every field, and an excellent range for cattle in the ſummer ſeaſon: conſiderable quantities of both lime and dung have been laid upon the ſoil (which is naturally good) within theſe three years paſt. There are alſo on the premiſes three good dwelling houſes conveniently ſituated, ſo as to admit of three diviſions in the tract, with a proportionable quantity of both meadow ground and plowland; two of which buildings are ſquare logs, lately compleated, with three rooms on the under floor; the other a large two ſtory ſtone houſe, with four rooms on each floor, a ſtone kitchen, a large ſtone barn, 75 by 41 feet, with ſtabling under, ſufficient to contain 100 head of cattle; a ſquare log building, which forms a compleat corn crib, granary, and implement houſe. Several ſprings of excellent water, two ſmall ſtreams running the whole length of the plantation, and a large creek, known by the name of Octorara, with a beautiful ſituation for a griſt mill, ſaw mill, forge or water works of whatever kind; the ſituation both pleaſant and healthy. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may view the premiſes and know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes, or Mr. FRANCIS BAILEY, Printer, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

† 6w.
JAMES TAYLOR.

Nov. 23, 1790.

NOTICE.

THE Committee appointed at a Meeting of the Holders of Paper Money, dated 1767, 1770, and 1774 (iſſued by the then Province, now State, of Maryland) to proſecute the claim for redemption of ſaid Bills, requeſt all perſons who chuſe to unite therein, and have not already given an account of the ſums in their poſſeſſion, to render the ſame on or before the 6th day of January next, to either of the undernamed perſons, in order to aſcertain each holder's proportion of the expence neceſſary for obtaining the above end.

William Craig, Thomas Paul,
John Drinker, George Fox,
Amos Gregg, William Wiſtar.

N. B. A Memorial to the General Aſſembly of Maryland is left to be ſigned, by ſuch as approve of it, at the houſe of William Craig, Eſq; Second-ſtreet.

Philadelphia, December 8, 1790.

For SALE, a very valuable FARM,

Well known by the name of *DIRTY CAMP*, on the main road from Bedford to Pittſburg, within fifteen miles of the latter.

CONTAINING 557 acres, of which 200 acres is excellent bottom land, ſuitable to make meadow of the *firſt quality*, and the upland is equal to any in the country in quality. This tract has great advantages for water, Turtle creek running through it, and well calculated to make an extenſive ſtock farm, or may be divided into two tracts, as beſt ſuits the purchaſer. There is about 90 acres clear, under good fence, of which 50 acres is in good meadow. There are on the premiſes a ſmall log tenement and barn, &c. As this farm received its name from the Britiſh in General Braddock's campaign, and is generally known by thoſe perſons who have travelled in the Weſtern country, thoſe who incline to purchaſe will be at no loſs to get ſuch further information as they would wiſh. For terms of ſale, apply to Colonel S. BAYARD, at Elizabeth Town, on the Monongahela river, GEORGE ADAMS, at Pittſburg, DAVID ESPYS, at Bedford, Captain RIPPY, at Shippenſburg, THOMAS SMITH, Eſq; at Carliſle, JOHN MUSSER, Lancaſter, JACOB BOWER, Eſq; Reading, General DANIEL BROADHEAD, and JOHN STEINMETZ, Eſq; Philadelphia.

6w.

Elizabeth Town, June 5th, 1790.

Six Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, living on Lancaſter road, near Downing's town, on the night of the ninth inſtant, a bright bay HORSE, about nine years old, 15 hands high, his ears remarkably thin and peaked, and very upright when rode, a long ſwitch tail, his mane full of burs when he was taken away, a natural pacer, and canters well, only one ſhoe on when taken away; alſo a blind halter, and a ſaddle, ſo from the next houſe. Whoever ſecures ſaid horſe and thief, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, or Three Dollars for the horſe only, and reaſonable charges, paid by

† ISAAC M'FARLAN.

Eaſt-Caln townſhip, Cheſter county, Dec. 10, 1790.

Sixteen Dollars Reward.

WAS ſtolen on the 23d of November laſt, from the ſubſcriber, living in New-Providence townſhip, Montgomery county, a round bodied well made black HORSE, about fifteen hands high, trots and paces, but commonly trots, has a buſhy mane, riſing four years old, no particular marks. Whoever takes up the ſaid thief and horſe, and confines the thief in any gaol, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, and the owner have his horſe again, ſhall have the above reward, or Eight Dollars for the horſe only, paid by

‖ JOHN UMSTED.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.

JANUARY, 1791.]

THE

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

[NUMBER 3163.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1791.

PHILADELPHIA.

Concluſion of the GOVERNOR's Addreſs to both Houſes of the Legiſlature.

I am happy in being able to inform you, from the repreſentations of the judges of the ſupreme court, and of the attorney general, that the lenity of our penal law has not occaſioned any increaſe of crimes, but that on the contrary, ſince the adoption of the new regulations, reſpecting the confinement and labour of convicts, the number of offences have been comparatively few: Some amendments, however are ſtill wanting to render the adminiſtration of juſtice more eaſy, certain and expeditious; and for the preſent, allow me to ſuggeſt the utility of legiſlative proviſions for defraying the expence of commitment and removal from one county to another; for bringing fugitive felons from, or ſending them to 'other ſtates; for ſecuring to the officers of juſtice, to witneſſes and to jurors, the payment of their reſpective fees and compenſations; for making it a part of the puniſhment on a conviction for robbery, or burglary, that the offender ſhould reſtore the goods ſtolen or their value; and for veſting a diſcretionary power in the reſpective courts, to puniſh by whipping, or other corporal puniſhment, ſuch ſlaves as are convicted of robbery, or of burglary, or of manſlaughter; inſtead of confinement and ſurety for good behaviour in the one caſe, and confinement to hard labour in the other: the propriety of which alteration ariſes from conſidering, that the puniſhment now falls, in a very great degree, on the innocent maſter; who, indeed, is fully compenſated by law, if the delinquent ſlave ſhould be executed, but receives no equivalent if he ſhould be confined during life. In addition to theſe, it will be expedient to make a proviſion for the puniſhment of offences committed during the continuance of the act for the amendment of the penal laws, paſſed on the 15th day of December, 1786: and this may eaſily be effected, by reviving that act (which was incautiouſly repealed) ſo far as relates to ſuch offences. You will, likewiſe, find it neceſſary to ſupply the defect, which in conſequence of the alteration of the term in the ſupreme court, renders it impoſſible to place a writ of Capias againſt a perſon indicted in a court of oyer and terminer, in the ſheriff's hands, three months before the return day, agreeably to the requiſitions of the act of aſſembly paſſed in the year 1718, in order to outlaw a capital offender. In what other reſpects the mode of outlawry might be improved, and how far it might be advantageouſly extended to caſes which are no longer capital, I ſubmit to your judgment and determination.

The very laudable attention which government has hitherto paid to the ſurvey of roads and rivers, is a concluſive proof of the importance of the object, while it furniſhes an example highly deſerving your imitation. Every day, indeed, produces an additional incentive to perſevere in improvements of this kind. The ſtrength of an encreaſed population; the wealth of an extended cultivation, and the commercial policy, of enſuring the tranſportation of our produce from the interior counties to the capital, are all dependent upon the eaſe and facility of the communications that are eſtabliſhed throughout the ſtate: and, when we conſider Pennſylvania, not only as the route that actually connects the extreme members of the union, but as a natural avenue from the ſhores of the Atlantic to the vaſt regions of the weſtern territory, imagination can hardly paint the magnitude of the ſcene which demands our induſtry, nor hope exaggerate the richneſs of the reward which ſolicits our enjoyment.

I ſhall lay before you the reports of the commiſſioners, who in purſuance of the act of Aſſembly were reſpectively appointed to explore the Weſtern Waters; and to view the Suſquehannah, the Delaware, and other eaſtern parts of the ſtate. In theſe reports, a very accurate and circumſtantial detail is contained; and it is to be hoped, that an immediate execution of the plans that are ſuggeſted may not be deemed inexpedient.

The ſubſiſting laws for repairing and improving the public highways appear, in many caſes, to be inadequate to thoſe important objects, and will likewiſe require your attention. As it generally happens, that the part of the road, which is moſt difficult to be kept in good order, lies in mountainous, thinly inhabited, and unproductive diſtricts, I am well informed, that ſome of the courts have been induced to adopt a very improper expedient for alleviating this inconveniency, by leaving ſuch diſtricts without the bounds of every townſhip; and thus they have no ſupervisors of the highways, nor, indeed any other townſhip officer, to ſuperintend or direct this ſalutary branch of public police.

While, gentlemen, we are thus attentive to the improvement of the natural advantages of our country, I enjoy the moſt pleaſing confidence, that an equal regard will be paid to the intereſts of ſcience. By the well directed bounty of former Legiſlatures, uniting with the meritorious diligence of private citizens, ſeminaries of learning have been diſperſed throughout the ſtate: and we have already the ſatisfaction to behold the Univerſity of Pennſylvania, and the College of Philadelphia, rivalling, with a laudable ambition, the ſcholaſtic fame of the moſt ancient inſtitutions. To multiply, regulate and ſtrengthen the ſources of education, is indeed the duty, and muſt be the delight of every wiſe and virtuous government; for, the experience of America has evinced that knowledge, while it mkes us ſenſible of our rights as men, enforces our obligations as members of ſociety. Under your auſpices therefore, gentlemen, our fellow citizens may reaſonably hope that every meaſure will be adopted, which is neceſſary to eſtabliſh ſcience on a pure and laſting foundation.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and Houſe of Repreſentatives,

As the importance of precedents and firſt impreſſions will naturally excite your care and circumſpection, in the arduous taſk of organizing our conſtitution, it would be ſuperfluous to trouble you upon this ſubject, any further than to bring to your view, ſome laws which ſeem to be particularly neceſſary. Permit me, therefore, to call your attention to an act for regulating wages and compenſations, an act for appointing ſubordinate officers in the treaſury department, collectors, &c. an act for eſtabliſhing the ſtate judiciary, agreeably to the conſtitutional outline, an act for fixing diſtricts for juſtices of the peace, an act for regulating conteſted elections, an act for taking the enumeration preſcribed in the 4th ſection of the 1ſt article of the conſtitution, and an act for eſtabliſhing ſchools, and promoting the arts and ſciences, in one or more ſeminaries of learning.

Beſides theſe laws which are immediately ſuggeſted by the conſtitution, an act providing for the election of delegates to ſerve in Congreſs will claim an early conſideration. Some regulations ſhould be made for diſpoſing of the property belonging to the ſtate in the iſlands of Delaware, the preſent occupants being, as I am informed, deſirous of taking out patents, and compleating their titles, but muſt be prevented till the terms of ſale are preſcribed. The ſurvey of the lake Eric tract of land is returned to Congreſs, and ſteps ſhould, likewiſe, be taken to compleat that purchaſe. A law aſcertaining the fees of the officers of government is much wanted; moſt of the fees now charged by ſheriffs, and others, depending upon uſage and varying conſiderably in the different counties. The act of the 25th of March 1785, as far as reſpects the manner of ſupplying the vacancy that may ariſe by the death, removal, or diſability, of a commiſſioner of the county, requires amendment; ſome proviſion ſhould, at the ſame time, be made, for calling the commiſſioners generally to account, it being alledged, that no tribunal now exiſts with a ſufficient power for that purpoſe. And the high Court of Errors and Appeals being diſſolved, by the tacit operation of the new conſtitution, whether that ſhould be revived, or a ſimilar juriſdiction introduced, you will no doubt determine when you are deliberating upon a general judiciary ſyſtem. To the objects thus preſented to your conſideration I am induced, by reflecting upon the great portion of the time of the Legiſlature, which has hitherto been engroſſed by private bills, for incorporating religious and and charitable ſocieties, to ſuggeſt, that perhaps the expence and inconveniency reſulting from this cauſe might be avoided by a law, declaring that any number of citizens uniting for religious, literary, or charitable purpoſes, forming a conſtitution for themſelves, conſonant to the general laws of the ſtate, and approved by certain executive and judicial officers, ſhould, upon recording the articles of their conſtitution, become to all the legitimate purpoſes of their aſſociation, a corporate body: A proviſion of this nature has exiſted in a ſiſter ſtate, for many years, without injury or complaint.

Though I have already partially adverted to the ſubject, it may be convenient, gentlemen, in one collected point of view, to repreſent to you, that the ſuſpenſion of the funding tax, and the time limited for exchanging and redeeming the reſolve and commonwealth money, the paper emiſſion of the 20th of March, 1777, and the various certificates iſſued for horſes and proviſions, will expire on the firſt of January next. The ſame period is limited for exhibiting claims againſt the ſtate for ſupplies furniſhed, or ſervices rendered during the war; and perhaps under theſe general deſcriptions, any out ſtanding claims of the officers of the Pennſylvania line, for the gratuitous allowance of cloathing, directed by the 8th ſection of an act paſſed on the 1ſt of March, 1780. will, likewiſe, be barred. You cannot, indeed, conſider it of too great importance to aſcertain all the poſſible demands againſt the ſtate: and as this muſt be impracticable, if it depends entirely on the pleaſure of individuals when they ſhall exhibit their accounts, I preſume, that after the reaſonable and repeated notices which have been given, you will deem it unneceſſary to extend your indulgence upon this ſubject. How far the policy of the preceding obſervation applies to the limitation which will take effect on the 10th day of April 1791, for paying, or ſecuring to the ſtate the payment, for lands, held, or claimed, by any citizen of the commonwealth, by location, or any other office right, obtained before the 10th of December 1776, and yet remaining unpatented, I ſubmit to your judgment. And you will alſo determine, whether the ſame reaſons which induced the legiſlature to reduce the tax upon writs, iſſuing from the court of common pleas of Philadelphia county, until the 30th of March 1791, do not ſtill exiſt in their full force. Theſe, I believe, however, are the only objects which, on account of their reſpective limitations by law, it will be neceſſary to ſuggeſt to your conſideration during your preſent ſeſſions.

With reſpect to any public papers, which were in the poſſeſſion of the late executive council, or any tranſactions of that board, that are neceſſary for your further information, ſuch ſteps ſhall be purſued as will enable me ſhortly to tranſmit a full and ſatisfactory communication. In the mean time, I have thought it proper to ſelect (in addition to the documents which I have before mentioned) the correſpondence and talk, that have taken place between the council and the ſeveral chiefs of the Seneca nation; and you will be pleaſed to take into your conſideration, the expediency of complying with the requeſt which thoſe Indians have preſented for a ſmall loan, and of making a proviſion for defraying the expences of their journey, and of their entertainment during their reſidence in this city.

Conſidering it, likewiſe, to be a matter of peculiar importance, I ſhall tranſmit the reſolutions of council, reſpecting the appointment of an agent to ſupport the claims of the commonwealth before the board of commiſſioners, eſtabliſhed to adjuſt the claims of the ſeveral ſtates againſt the United States; and I hope that, concurring in the opinions which were expreſſed by the board, you will take the neceſſary ſteps for carrying them into effect.

A communication from the legiſlature of the ſtate of Virginia, reſpecting the expediency of admitting the citizens to attend the debates in the Senate of the United States, will at the ſame time be laid before you.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

I am perſuaded that all the objects of revenue, which fall within your juriſdiction, will receive a due attention, and that ſuch ſupplies will be provided for the debts, and for the ſupport of the government, as will evince a firm diſpoſition to maintain the faith and reputation of the ſtate.

Gentlemen of the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives,

Having ſtated theſe different matters of information, and recommended to your conſideration the various meaſures, which at this time I have judged expedient, permit me to hope that you will regard this communication, not merely as an act of duty enjoined by the conſtitution, but alſo as an indiſputable evidence of the ſincerity of the profeſſions, with which at our firſt meeting I addreſſed you. THOMAS MIFFLIN.

Philadelphia, December 28, 1790.

Friday, December 31.

The Senate having agreed to the following reply to the governor's ſpeech, a committee of three members, Meſſrs. Powell, Hoge and Brown, were appointed to wait upon him therewith

The ADDRESS of the Senate to THOMAS MIFFLIN *Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania.*

SIR,

AFTER felicitating you on your election to the government by ſo reſpectable a majority of your fellow citizens, the ſureſt teſtimony that could be given of their conconfidence in your patriotiſm and abilities; WE now moſt heartily concur with you in acknowledging that there cannot be a fairer ſubject for congratulation than that, which the eſtabliſhment of a New Conſtitution preſents, at this time, to every citizen of Pennſylvania"— in as much as it affords a freſh proof to the world, of the right inherent in the people, to alter, amend, or change the conſtitution of their government, whenever they judge that ſuch a meaſure will be productive of greater public happineſs.

For our time, and for the New World, it was reſerved, to demonſtrate to the inhabitants of the Old, that important Problem, inſtances of which have been long unſucceſsfully ſought after, by their political writers, of the SOCIAL COMPACT being founded on the ſole authority of the people. On the renewed exerciſe of this ineſtimable right, we ſincerly cougratulate the inhabitants of Pennſylvania.

Arduous, we agree with you, is the taſk aſſigned to thoſe, to whom the community have delegated the protection of the ſacred rights reſulting from that compact; we truſt, however that to theſe, the guards placed by our conſtitution will prove an effectual and ſure defence.

Called by the voice of the citizens of Pennſylvania to the diſcharge of a portion of this truſt, we ſhall on all occaſions eſteem it our indiſpenſable duty, to exert our beſt endeavors to promote the intereſts of our conſtituents, by a ſtrict adherence to the conſtitution, as our primary rule of conduct; by cultivating harmony and confidence with our brethren of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, and affording, as far as in us lies, every conſtitutional aid and ſupport to you, Sir, as inveſted with the ſupreme executive power of this commonwealth

The extenſive communications on the ſtate of public affairs of this commonwealth, imparted to the legiſlature in your addreſs, demand our moſt ſerious conſideration. Important and multifarious as they are, we ſhall enter upon the diſcuſſion of them with alacrity, undiſmayed by the apparent magnitude of the undertaking, though by no means inſenſible to the difficulties attendant upon bringing them to the deſired iſſue. To effect this, however, we ſhall ſpare no effort, being thoroughly impreſſed with the conviction, that neither our time or our beſt endeavours, ſhould be wanting in contributing to produce that effect, for which all government was inſtituted, namely, the advancement of the PUBLIC GOOD.

By Order of the Senate,
RICHARD PETERS, Speaker.

Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, January 3.

The Houſe of Repreſentatives having agreed upon the following Reply to the Governor's Speech, the ſame was preſented to him this morning, by a committee for that purpoſe appointed.

To THOMAS MIFFLIN, *Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania.*

SIR,

IT is with peculiar pleaſure that the Houſe of Repreſentatives receive your congratulations on the organization of the government of this commonwealth, under a conſtitution, which, if executed with honeſty and ability, preſents the faireſt proſpect of rendering its citizens a great and happy people.

Permit them to aſſure you, that you will in them meet with every ſupport which may be expected from a Houſe of Repreſentatives, who have the ſubſtantial good of the people always in view; and that they will give that attention to the ſeveral matters in your Addreſs, which their importance deſervedly requires.

WILLIAM BINGHAM, Speaker of the
Houſe of Repreſentatives.

For the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Meſſrs. HALL & SELLERS,

YOUR inſerting the following eſtimate of the product and expence of cultivating an acre of ground in hops, will oblige the ſubſcriber.

Firſt ploughing in the ſpring,	0	6	0
Dreſſing the hills,	0	15	0
Setting the poles,	2	15	0
Directing the vines to the poles, which may be done by two boys in two hours each day for one week,	0	12	0
Second ploughing and harrowing,	0	10	0
Gathering the hops,	9	10	0
Drying ditto,	2	0	0
Packing ditto,	0	15	0
Total amount of expences,	£17	3	0
Common product of one acre, 1000lb. at 1s. per lb.	£50	0	0
Deduct amount of expences, as above,	17	3	0
Neat profit,	£32	17	0

The price of 1s. per lb. has been the average price of hops for twenty years paſt, in the city of Philadelphia; the above quantity has been the actual annual produce of an acre of ground in hops, near ſaid city, under my particular care and direction, the original quality of which was only good wheat land.

AN OLD HOP-RAISER.

N. B. There have been imported into the city of Philadelphia, this ſeaſon, forty thouſand pounds weight of hops, chiefly from Boſton, for which the brewers of Philadelphia have paid twelve thouſand dollars.

* * *

WAS taken up by the ſubſcriber, living in Walnut-ſtreet, at the brick-kilns, on the 17th of December, a bay Horſe Colt, with a ſtar in his forehead, a white ſpot on his noſe, and white hind feet, not docked. The owner or owners are deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

‡ JOHN BOB.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, December 31, 1790.

Mr. Steele, member from North-Carolina, took his ſeat this day.

Several petitions and memorials were preſented---read and referred.

The Speaker communicated a report from the Attorney-General of the United States, on the ſubject of the judiciary ſyſtem, accompanied by a letter---which, with the report, was read.

It was ordered that 300 copies of this report be printed --and that it be made the order of the day on Wedneſday week.

A petition of Henry Laurens, in behalf of his ward, the daughter of the late Colonel Laurens, was preſented by Mr. Smith, (S. C.) read, and referred to a ſelect committee, conſiſting of Mr. Smith, (S. C.) Mr. Gerry and Mr. Carrol.

Another petition was read from the ſame gentleman, praying payment for a quantity of rice furniſhed on contract to the late continental army. Referred to the Secretary of War.

Mr. Goodhue reported a bill for the relief of Shubael Swaine. Read the firſt time.

In committee of the whole, on the report of the Secretary of the Treaſury, relative to the eſtabliſhment of a Land-Office.

The committee finiſhed the diſcuſſion of the report, and having agreed to a number of reſolutions, roſe and reported the ſame, which it was ordered ſhould lie on the table.

Adjourned till Monday.

MONDAY, January 3, 1791.

The bill for the relief of Shubael Swaine was read the ſecond time, and ordered to be engroſſed for a third reading.

Mr. Hathorne preſented the petition of William Reynolds, a ſoldier of the late army, wounded at the attack on Fort Montgomery, praying to be placed on the penſion liſt.

Mr. Fitzſimons preſented the petition of Joſeph Huck. The above petitions were referred to the Secretary of War.

A meſſage was received from the Preſident of the United States, by Mr. Secretary Lear, with the copy of an act of the Legiſlature of New-Jerſey, ceding to the United States the lot of ground at Sandy-Hook, on which the Light-houſe is erected.

The Houſe then took into conſideration the report of the committee of the whole Houſe, on the report of the Secretary of the Treaſury relative to the eſtabliſhment of Land-Offices for the ſale of lands in the Weſtern Territory. The Speaker read the report. The firſt reſolution provides for the eſtabliſhment of a general Land-Office, at the ſeat of government. The ſecond, for two ſubordinate Land-Offices in the Weſtern Territory, one to the South, the other to the North Weſt of the Ohio. The third, that all ſales above acres ſhall be negociated at the general Land-Office. Fourth, Indian titles to be extinguiſhed previous to any ſale. Theſe reſolutions were adopted by the Houſe, without a diviſion. The fifth reſolution provides that convenient locations ſhall be ſet off for actual ſettlers. This reſolution, on motion of Mr. Scot, was ſtruck out. He propoſed a ſubſtitute, which after ſome debate was diſagreed to. The ſixth reſolution provides, that the ſeven ranges already laid out ſhall be ſurveyed and ſold. This was adopted. The ſeventh, that any quantities within natural boundaries, or lines, or both, may be ſold. This was agreed to, with an addition propoſed by Mr. Burke, that for every chain ſurveyed and ſold on the bank of a navigable river, the purchaſer ſhall be obliged to take chains back. The eighth reſolution ſtates, that the price of the land ſhall be 30 cents per acre, to be paid in gold or ſilver, or in the public ſecurities, eſtimating the 6 per cents at par with ſpecie, and thoſe of an inferior value at a proportionate rate.

Mr. Boudinot ſtated ſundry objections to the diſcrimination between the ſeveral denominations of the ſecurities, and urged the juſtice of making all an equal tender for the land. By this means the United States will do ſome juſtice, he ſaid, to the public creditors, in reſpect to the deferred part of the debt; beſides, it will conduce more rapidly to ſinking the public debt, and expedite the ſelling of large quantities of the land. He moved an amendment to this purport. This was ſeconded by Mr. Steele, and ſupported by Mr. Lee.

Mr. Livermore was in favor of ſelling the land for deferred ſtock and 3 per cents only.

Mr. Fitzſimons, Mr. Sedgwick, Mr. Smith, (S. C.) and Mr. Seney, were oppoſed to Mr. Boudinot's motion. They conſidered it as interfering with the funding ſyſtem; it would open the doors to ſpeculation, and in its effects would be giving a douceur to perſons to whom the United States are under no ſpecial obligations whatever.

Mr. Boudinot's propoſition ſo far obtained, as to alter the reſolution, to read, that gold and ſilver, or public ſecurities (without diſcrimination) ſhould be received in payment for the land.

A motion to ſtrike out 30 cents was negatived.---Adjourned.

TUESDAY, January 4.

A petition from ſundry inhabitants of Waſhington county, in the ſtate of New-York, reſpecting a certain J. Younglove, who, by an act paſſed the laſt ſeſſion of Congreſs, is placed on the penſion liſt, without any juſt pretenſions to the benefit of that proviſion, was preſented by Mr. Sylveſter, read, and referred to a ſelect committee.

Mr. Ames preſented the petition of Andrew Colten, and Lydia his wife, who had been the widow of a Captain White, of the continental army, killed at the ſiege of York-Town, praying for commutation or half-pay on account of her late huſband.

Mr. Parker preſented the memorial of Joſeph Anderſon.

Mr. Vining preſented the memorial of Ebenezer Smith, a late ſurgeon in the American army.---The above memorials and petition were referred to the Secretary of War.

The Houſe this day finiſhed the conſideration of the report of the committee of the whole, on the ſubject of the Land-Office.

The eighth reſolution, as amended yeſterday, occaſioned the principal part of the debate.---A motion offered by Mr. Sedgwick, for ſtriking out "gold and ſilver and public ſecurities," after ſome oppoſition, obtained---and the reſolution now ſtands ſimply thus, the price of the land ſhall be 30 cents per acre.

The remaining reſolutions were agreed to, with very few amendments, and a committee, conſiſting of Mr. Scot, Mr. White and Mr. Bloodworth, was appointed to bring in a bill purſuant to the report.

Mr. Wadſworth, of the committee appointed for the purpoſe, reported the new militia-bill, which was read the firſt time.

A letter was communicated from the Treaſurer of the United States, accompanying his accounts, which were laid on the table.

Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, January 5.

Mr. Fitzſimons preſented a petition from Patrick Caldwell, which was read, and referred to the Secretary of the Treaſury.

A petition was preſented from the Baptiſt Society, in the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts, requeſting that Congreſs would take ſome ſteps to enſure accuracy in the American editions of the Holy Scriptures.

Mr. Parker laid on the table a motion to direct the Secretary of the Treaſury to lay before the Houſe, an account of the impoſt and tonnage duties collected under the preſent laws, during the laſt year.

The militia bill, being read a ſecond time, was referred to a committee of the whole, and made the order of the day for Wedneſday next. Ordered, that 100 copies be printed in the interim.

A meſſage was received from the Senate, informing the Houſe, that they had paſſed the bill providing for the unlading of veſſels, in caſe of obſtruction by ice.

The Houſe, in committee of the whole, took into conſideration the bill repealing, after the laſt day of next, the duties heretofore laid upon diſtilled ſpirits imported from abroad, and laying others in their ſtead, and alſo upon ſpirits diſtilled within the United States, as well to diſcourage the exceſſive uſe of thoſe ſpirits, and promote agriculture, as to provide for the ſupport of the public credit, and for the common defence and general welfare; and having made ſome progreſs therein, roſe, and reported.

THURSDAY, January 8.

Sundry petitions were read, and referred to the heads of departments.

The bill for continuing the act declaring the aſſent of Congreſs to certain acts of the ſtates of Maryland, Georgia, and Rhode-Iſland and Providence Plantations, was returned from the Senate, with amendments. Ordered to lie on the table.

The committee of enrolment reported, that they had examined the bill to provide for the unlading of veſſels, in caſes of obſtruction by ice.

A meſſage was received from the Senate, informing the Houſe, that they had negatived the bill for the relief of Shubael Swain.

The Speaker laid before the Houſe two letters from the Secretary of the Treaſury, accompanied with an account of the foreign and domeſtic tonnage employed in the commerce of the United States, together with the amount of the duties collected therefrom during a period of twelve months, ending September 30, 1790, and alſo an eſtimate of the expences of the government for the current year. Ordered, that 300 copies of the above papers be printed.

The Houſe in committee of the whole (Mr. Boudinot in the chair) reſumed the conſideration of the bill for laying additional duties on diſtilled ſpirits; and having made ſome progreſs therein, roſe, and reported. Adjourned.

From the Brunſwick Gazette.—*(Inſerted by deſire.)*

TO THE PEOPLE OF *NEW-JERSEY.*

Fellow-Citizens,

THE great conſtitutional period, for electing perſons to repreſent the ſtate of New-Jerſey in the Congreſs of the United States will ſoon arrive. This is a privilege due to your rank as citizens; it is a right eſſential to your exiſtence as freemen. Our happy conſtitution has ſo diſpoſed this great palladium of our public ſafety, as on the one hand to avoid the expence and inquietudes, the tumults and intrigues of too frequent elections; and on the other, to guard againſt the depravity and corruption of perpetuated authority.

By that conſtitution, each member of the Houſe of Repreſentatives is ſuperſeded at the expiration of two years from the time of his election, and the ſeats ſo vacant are to be ſupplied, from a new choice made by the people; the old members are not indeed incapable of being reinſtated, they may be choſen again, and perhaps ought to be, if their conduct has been unexceptionable; but the people are left at liberty to ſend the ſame, or others, as they ſhall judge moſt expedient for the intereſt and honor of the ſtate. The period of two years ſeems to form an admirable term of ſervice and probation; it affords ſufficient ſtability to government, without perpetuating rulers; it avoids the evils of that unſteady and fickle adminiſtration of public affairs, which ever attends a conſtant and quick ſucceſſion of officers, and yet, by fixing a day of account and humiliation, at no great way off, it creates a due reſponſibility, and forms an inſuperable barrier againſt all deſigns leading to tyranny and oppreſſion. The wiſdom of this proviſion has diſplayed itſelf in the conduct and proceedings of the preſent Congreſs: we behold the members of that auguſt aſſembly, on every occaſion conſulting, the good of the union, appealing to the intereſts of the people, making the feelings of their countrymen and conſtituents the touchſtone of their deliberations. A leſs period of time might have rendered them more indifferent to theſe objects, and a greater would moſt probably have excited views and deſires, inimical to the common good.

But it was not intended by the conſtitution, nor is it neceſſary to the public welfare, that every election ſhould produce a *change* of men; the deſign of frequent elections is ſurely not to *force* rotation, but to *admit* of it, when it becomes requiſite for the public good; not to *exclude* thoſe firſt choſen, but to operate as a check, by *ſubjecting* them to excluſion, if they prove unworthy of the confidence repoſed in them: in ſhort, to keep them *dependent* upon their conſtituents, which is found by experience to be the only means of preſerving the virtue, and ſecuring the fidelity, of men in power. Now it is enough for the people to uſe the privilege of removing thoſe, who, from vice or weakneſs, ought not any longer to be truſted with the reins of government: but wantonly to exerciſe that power, without ſufficient cauſe of a motion, is wrong in policy, cruel to individuals who deſerve well of their country, and capricious to the laſt degree.

I am led to offer a few conſiderations on this ſubject, becauſe I have heard certain perſons very induſtriouſly ſpreading the idea, that a change of our repreſentation ought to take place, *merely* on the principle of *rotation*, without alledging incapacity, or miſconduct, in the preſent members, or pretending to ſupply their places with ſuperior characters. They ſay you ought to ſend others; if you aſk them why? the anſwer is; Becauſe theſe have had their *turn*; that you ſhould *change hands*, and give every man a *chance;* that this would be *equality*, as between individuals, and *policy* in the ſtate. Equality, ſay they becauſe honors and emoluments ought not to be monopolized; and policy, becauſe *rotation* of office prevents corruption in government. The firſt reaſon plainly beſpeaks the motive, which governs theſe politicians; the cloven foot is ſeen at once, and *ſelf-intereſt* ſtalks forth unmaſked: they ſigh for a portion of the loaves and fiſhes; and call every thing monopoly, in which they are not immediate partakers. If the objection were indeed better than it is, ſo mercenary a motive would deſtroy the force of it.

But ſay theſe gentlemen, let every man have a *chance;* and they might as well add in the ſame ſpirit of reaſoning that one man was as good as another. If they mean by this, that every man ſhould be at liberty to propoſe himſelf as a candidate for public employment, no one diſputes the propoſition, provided ſuch perſons are conſtitutionally qualified; but when they ſay, that the preſent members ought not to be re-elected, *becauſe* of their having already ſerved two years, it conveys to my mind a very ludicrous idea. I cannot help thinking that ſuch an argument would be much fitter at a country frolic, where each couple claims a *turn* in leading down the dance.

For the ſtate of New-Jerſey, to adopt ſo whimſical a plan of repreſentation, in complaiſance to a few of theſe ſelf-deſerving people, would indeed be a ſtretch of good nature, though much at the expence of her intereſt and dignity.

It can be an object of little importance to an independent ſtate, whether *preciſe* diſtributive juſtice takes place, in proportion to the merit of thoſe few individuals who lay claim to public employments, or not; it is better perhaps, in politics, to err on the ſide of *ſafety*, than on that of exact *equality*; rather to continue thoſe in office, whoſe fidelity and diſpoſitions are known, than to hazard every thing, by attempting a chance even for the better.

Beſides, if this argument of conſtant ſucceſſion, on the ground of *equity*, is good now, it will remain good forever; from whence follows this plain corollary, that we muſt always be involved in a round of change and uncertainty; applying to repreſentation the great *deſideratum* in mechanic powers, a principle of *perpetual motion.* If it were acknowledged, that the gentlemen who now repreſent us were perfectly qualified for the ſtation they poſſeſs; that they had acted with becoming dignity, with prudence, and unblemiſhed integrity; that they had acquired reſpect by their ability, and engaged eſteem by their candid and liberal deportment, (which I am informed, and do believe is really the caſe) yet, upon this doctrine of community in offices of government, they ought to be turned out; for no other cauſe, but to make room for thoſe, who *pretend* only to that merit, which the others have evinced, by the ſtrongeſt evidence of faithful ſervice, that they *really* poſſeſs; an inference ſo general, and at the ſame time ſo wild and inconſiſtent with common prudence, muſt place this firſt topic in a very unfavorable light. For my own part, I cannot comprehend the force of that reaſoning, if there be any force in it, which is urged to ſupport the ſcheme of diſpoſſeſſing our preſent Repreſentatives, *merely* becauſe there are ſome other gentlemen in the ſtate who entertain a favorable opinion of their own deſerts. I ſympathize ſincerely with merit in adverſity: I could wiſh every man to reap that reward, which his virtues and his talents deſerve; but all things are not poſſible with man, nor even ſtates. New-Jerſey, though generous, is juſt too; ſhe no doubt hears, with compaſſion, the ſupplications of theſe worthy gentlemen, who would ſo gladly ſerve her; but the world muſt eſteem that act unjuſt, which, in complying with the *wants* of one ſet of men, degraded the characters, and ſlighted the ſervices of another; and certainly a diſmiſſion of our preſent members would carry with it that complexion; it would either be thought, that they *deſerved* not well of their country, or that their country had been *ungrateful* to them.

MARCUS.

[*To be continued.*]

LONDON, November 1.

Abridgment of the STATE of POLITICS, for Last Week.

Eleven days have elapſed with northerly and eaſterly winds, with an intermiſſion of a few hours only; and yet no grand fleet has ſailed under Lord Howe; this ſhews they were not under ſailing orders.

All our maritime accounts agree, that Admiral Corniſh ſailed on the 26th inſtant, with ſix ſail of the line and one frigate; and our politicians tell us, with a degree of confidence, that this ſquadron is deſtined to the Weſt-Indies, and from hence draw this inference, that hoſtilities will ſpeedily commence of courſe. We differ from them in both points: We do not believe they are gone to the Weſt-Indies; and if they really are gone thither, we ſhould draw the contrary inference from it, viz. that neither our Court nor that of Spain are in earneſt about the war: for what would ſix ſhips of the line and one frigate do in thoſe parts, in caſe of an actual rupture and ſerious war? Suppoſing the Spaniards ſhould be beforehand with them, or immediately follow them with ten or twelve of the line, and proportionable frigates; and the French, ſtimulated by the Spaniards, ſhould do the ſame; what kind of a ſituation would our petty ſquadron be in, intercepted between two ſuch forces? we may be aſked then, whither are they gone? we anſwer, that although we may think we know, yet if we know ever ſo well and ſo ſure, we are the laſt in England who would reveal the ſecret, for the ſatisfaction and emolument of our intended enemies. Theſe are, and ought to be, real ſecrets.

All the Berlin intelligence ſounds loudly of war. His Pruſſian Majeſty is very much diſconcerted in his ſchemes, by the deſertion of the Swediſh Monarch from him to the adverſe party. It would ſeem he did not rightly know his man; at leaſt they did not underſtand one another very well. The conſequence is, a great derangement of the Pruſſian ſyſtem of politics. Still Pruſſia threatens great things, and looks determined to proceed to action: but, very opportunely, the advanced ſeaſon of the year, the ingreſs of winter, will hold him honorably excuſed from plunging into war for ſome months, during which ſome progreſs may be made towards a pacification, general or partial.

We cannot but revere the Emperor's calm, pacific, and philanthropic diſpoſition; who earneſtly and aſſiduouſly ſeeks peace, ſurrounded as he is with jarring, inimical powers to him and one another. If he ſucceeds in his unremitting endeavours to put a ſtop to the further effuſion of human blood, and reſtore the jarring world to peace, generations yet unborn will bleſs his memory, and hiſtory will conſign him to poſterity as the good and truly great man, the Friend of Mankind, and the Servant of the Moſt High.

On the other hand, the King of Sweden will ſtand in hiſtory as a monument to other Princes of plunging raſhly into war, without juſt cauſe, and retreating from the bloody ſcene as precipitately, without honour to himſelf, or compenſation to his ſubjects for all their expences, loſſes, diſgraces, and ſufferings, incurred by the war; and without ſhewing any honor or fidelity to his allies, connections, and dependencies. May all Sovereigns take warning from hence how they involve their ſubjects in the numerous calamities of war, without looking to the end, and indeed too often without giving any rational account what they began the war for.

We read and hear ſo many confuſed, contradictory, conſequenly falſe accounts of the National Aſſembly, and of the French nation in general, as well as the component parts, provinces, cities, and bodies corporate; that there is no poſſibility of forming a rational and juſt idea of the one or the other at this diſtance; and the London Gazette, which gave a pretty copious, full, and diſtinct account of the proceſſion made by the King and Queen of France from Verſailles to Paris, early in October, 1789, has been totally ſilent on the ſubject of the French Revolution ever ſince, without one ſingle paragraph about it: we are left entirely to grope in the dark about French affairs; yet we think there is in the National Aſſembly, a vital part, a public diſ intereſted ſpirit of true patriotiſm, and love of liberty, which will render them buoyant enough to ſurmount all obſtacles thrown in their way, to encounter all difficulties, and triumph over all open oppoſition, and ſecret fraud, and enable them to lay a firm foundation, and rear upon it a noble fabric of true liberty, limitted and guarded by ſound, wholeſome and liberal laws. Unleſs all the Kings of Europe ſhould join to defeat their arduous endeavours, as preſent Miniſters fall before them.

Britiſh Miniſters of State have often truſted to the debility and poverty of the French nation, and as often been deceived. France in all circumſtances and ſituations could raiſe forces naval and military to oppoſe to thoſe of Britain, however they might thereby oppreſs and diſtreſs the wretched inhabitants of that unhappy country. Let our preſent ſtateſmen take care they do not now reiterate the fatal deluſion.

The reported rupture between Spain and the Emperor of Morocco we make little account of.—He is a very precarious, inſecure auxiliary, who can be pacified in a few hours by preſents, and perhaps may be induced to change ſides. Bribery is his *primum mobile*, or main ſpring of action.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 6.

Both houſes of Aſſembly being convened in the Aſſembly Chamber yeſterday, by the requeſt of the Governor, His Excellency was pleaſed to open the ſeſſion with the following ſpeech:

Gentlemen of the Senate and Aſſembly,

IN performing the duty enjoined on me by the conſtitution, it gives me the greateſt pleaſure to inform you, that the ſtate is in perfect tranquility. A peaceable ſubmiſſion to the laws, and a becoming reſpect to the authority of government, generally prevail. The militia continue to diſcharge the duties required of them with an honourable degree of punctuality, and to enhance their uſefulneſs and reſpectability, by their progreſs in military knowledge and diſcipline.

In the receſs of the legiſlature, an amicable adjuſtment with the Indians, reſiding within our territory, has been effected, and every cauſe of uneaſineſs being removed, they now profeſs ſentiments of friendſhip and attachment. Humanity and the honour of the ſtate require that ample juſtice ſhould be diſpenſed to them, and I have the fulleſt confidence, that adequate proviſion will be made for the regular diſcharge of the annual ſums ſtipulated by treaty.

Our frontier ſettlements, freed from apprehenſions of danger, are rapidly encreaſing, and muſt ſoon yield extenſive reſources for profitable commerce: this conſideration forcibly recommends the policy of continuing to facilitate the means of communication with them, as well to ſtrengthen the bands of ſociety, as to prevent the produce of thoſe fertile diſtricts from being diverted to other markets.

As a faithful performance of engagements is an indiſpenſible duty, whether conſidered in a moral or political view, I am perſuaded that no arguments are neceſſary to enſure a due attention to the rights of the creditors of the ſtate, and the adoption of effectual meaſures for the maintenance of public faith; I have directed ſuch returns and eſtimates from the Treaſury to be laid before you, as may be neceſſary for your information, and flatter myſelf that, by wiſe and judicious arrangements, this important object may be accompliſhed without impoſing any new burthens on our conſtituents.

The eſtabliſhment of a permanent ſyſtem of ways and means, for the ſupport of government, has already been ſubmitted to the conſideration of the legiſlature; and from an opinion that the meaſure would be ſalutary, particularly in its tendency to diminiſh the public expence, I have again thought proper to ſuggeſt it.

Proviſion having been made at the laſt ſeſſion for taking a cenſus of the electors and inhabitants of the ſtate, it now remains with you to apportion the future repreſentation in the legiſlature, agreeably to the rule preſcribed by the conſtitution.

The promotion of manufactures is at all times highly worthy the attention of government; but under the preſent ſyſtem of our national affairs, obvious and cogent reaſons exiſt for affording ours ſuch encouragement, as to place them in as thriving and reſpectable a condition as thoſe of our ſiſter ſtates. Eſſays have lately been made to manufacture ſugar from the juice of the maple tree, attended with ſucceſs hitherto unknown. Our extenſive foreſts abound with trees of that ſpecies, and the ſeaſon of this buſineſs will admit of attention to it without eſſentially interfering with ordinary purſuits: conſidering therefore theſe favourable circumſtances, and our large expenditures for that article in foreign countries; it is ſubmitted to the legiſlature, whether a degree of public encouragement might not be advantageouſly extended to that object.

While we contemplate with pleaſure the growing habits of induſtry and frugality in the different claſſes of citizens, and the proſperous condition of our agriculture and commerce, our devout acknowledgments are due to a beneficent providence, for all the bleſſings we enjoy; and particularly for having rewarded the toils of the huſbandman, with plentiful harveſts.

Gentlemen,

I ſhall now cauſe to be delivered to you, the acts of the United States in Congreſs, the reports of different boards of commiſſioners, acting under the authority of the ſtate, and other official communications made to me in the receſs, and without detaining you any longer at this time, I ſhall occaſionally tranſmit by meſſage ſuch other matters as may require your attention. GEORGE CLINTON.

PHILADELPHIA, *January* 12.

A correſpondent remarks, that as the exertions which are now making for the relief of the Poor are a credit to the city and an honour to human nature, ſo it is to be hoped that the preſent interval of moderate weather will have no tendency to abate the exertions, or to leſſen the liberality of the citizens. The ſituation of the poor is rendered, in ſome reſpects, even more diſtreſſing by this temporary relaxation of the cold: In conſequence of it, the difficulty of tranſporting fuel from the country to the city, by land carriage, is increaſed; and yet the river is ſo frozen as effectually to preclude ſupplies by water conveyance. A return of ſevere cold is ſtill to be expected; and ſeveral days of ſuch weather muſt elapſe before the roads will become favourable to the introduction of wood from the adjacent parts of the country. Hence this article, ſo eſſential, at this ſeaſon of the year, to comfort, and even to exiſtence, is and muſt be unuſually high in price. In the mean time, the numbers and the ſufferings of the poor in the City, and eſpecially in the Liberties, are great; and perhaps, if fully exhibited, would, to many, ſcarcely appear credible. Much has indeed been done by the citizens for their relief, and no defect in duty is charged on thoſe who apply the money of the public. But there are many, and thoſe of the moſt deſerving claſs, who, from principles of modeſty, diffidence and other cauſes, are not relieved at all, or relieved but partially, in the mode preſcribed by law. Theſe are the perſons whom the preſent charity regards as its favourite objects.---Such of the inhabitants as reſide in the central parts of the city, who poſſeſs by the kindneſs of providence the bleſſings of affluence, and whoſe known diſpoſition to relieve the neceſſitous renders information of their wants productive of confidence in a liberal contribution to their ſupply, will gladly receive and improve theſe ſuggeſtions, from one who has peculiar opportunities to know the ſituation, but who has nothing more than common motives to wiſh for the relief of the indigent and diſtreſſed.

⁂ *The* CONSTITUTION *of the* UNITED SOCIETY *of Allen townſhip, Northampton county, ſhall be inſerted in our next.*

By the GOVERNOR *of the State of* New-Jerſey.

THE following is a true liſt of the names of all the perſons propoſed as candidates, to be voted for by the electors of New-Jerſey as Repreſentatives in the Congreſs of the United States, that have been returned to me by the reſpective clerks of the ſeveral counties in this ſtate, and which, according to the directions of an act of the Legiſlature in that behalf lately made and provided, I am to cauſe to be publiſhed in certain newspapers therein mentioned:

John Bayard,
John Beatty,
John Benſon,
Joſeph Bloomfield,
Elias Boudinot,
James Cadwallader,
Lambert Cadwallader,
Archibald Campbell,
Abraham Clark,
Franklin Davenport,
Jonathan Dayton,
Samuel Dick,
George I. Dooremus,
Jeremiah Eldredge,
Joſeph Ellis,
Ebenezer Elmer,
* Jonathan Elmer,
* Frederick Frelinghuyſen,
John Harring,
Dr. Thomas Henderſon,
Cornelius Hennion,
Robert Hooper,
Robert L. Hooper,
Robert Hoops,
Dr. Ebenezer Howell,
Richard Howell,
Joſeph Hugg,
William Eugene Imlay,
Aaron Kitchel,
Dr. Henry Land,
Garret Leydecker,
James Linn,
Bateman Lloyd,
Abraham Ogden,
Robert Ogden,
James Parker,
Abraham Ryerſon,
James Schureman,
Adonijah Schuyler,
Samuel Sharp,
John Shepherd,
Thomas Sinnickſon,
Job Smith, ſen.
*Samuel W. Stockton,
Dr. John Witherſpoon.

Given under my hand, at New-Brunſwick, the fifth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-one. WM. PATERSON.

☞ The names are alphabetically arranged. Thoſe marked thus (*) decline to ſerve. WM. PATERSON.

By laſt Evening's Mail.

NEW-YORK, January 10.

By the ſchooner Exchange, Captain Wilſon, from Charleſton, we have received the "Report of the committee of the General Aſſembly of the ſtate of Georgia, to whom was referred the late *treaty of peace with the Creek Indians*, as agreed to by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States," which is as follows:---

"THE committee, to whom was referred that part of his Excellency the Governor's communication which reſpects the late treaty of peace with the Creek Indians, report---That having maturely conſidered the ſaid treaty, and the ſeveral articles thereof, and taking into view the various opinions entertained on the ſubject, they ſubmit the following reſolutions as expedient for the Houſe to enter into.

"1ſt. Reſolved, That the ſaid treaty of peace being concluded by that department of the general government, which, under the federal conſtitution, is fully and alone competent to the meaſure of making treaties, ought to be preſerved inviolate. And in conſideration of the public faith being pledged, this Houſe will ſupport the executive and judiciary authority of the United States, and of this ſtate, in rendering firm and permanent the ſaid peace ſo concluded, and in improving the bleſſings thereof.

"2dly. Reſolved, That although any infraction or violation of the ſaid treaty, while it ſhall remain the ſupreme law of the land, ought to be puniſhed in an exemplary manner; yet, in the opinion of this Houſe, the conceſſions made thereby, to the adverſaries of the union, are greater than they were entitled to, conſidering either the origin of the war, the ſufferings of the people of Georgia (a member of the union) or the comparative ſtrength of the ſaid Indians with that of the United States.

"3dly. Reſolved, That the third article of the ſaid treaty, in particular, is liable to cenſure, in that it leaves the reſtitution of property, taken and carried off by the ſaid Indians during the war, on a very precarious footing, allowing them full time to remove ſuch property out of all poſſible reach.—But it is ſtill more liable to cenſure, in that it abandons American citizens (chiefly women and children) led away during the war, to a ſavage captivity and bondage of near ten months from the ſigning of the treaty, if the Indians ſhall ſo chooſe.—And after even the expiration of that term, there does not appear to be adequate proviſion made for the certain return of thoſe unfortunate perſons, of whom, it is well known, there are ſeveral in the nation.

"4thly. Reſolved, That the fourth article of the ſaid treaty is alſo liable to cenſure, in that it relinquiſhes to the Indians the poſſeſſion of a diſtrict of country, which, by two ſolemn treaties, "conducted with as full and authoriſed repreſentations, with as much ſubſtantial form and apparent good faith as Indian treaties have uſually been, or perhaps can be, where one of the benefits of enlightened ſociety" was abſolutely, for a valuable conſideration, ceded by the ſaid Indians to the white inhabitants of Georgia, at a time when there was no federal compact againſt ſuch a ceſſion by treaty.

"5thly. Reſolved, That the fifth article of the ſaid treaty is alſo liable to cenſure, in that from the mode of expreſſion therein uſed (being new in ſuch caſes) an inference may by ſome be drawn injurious to the rights of this ſtate, amounting to an admiſſion that the ſovereignty over the lands, at preſent allotted to the Indians of Georgia, * whereas this Houſe conceive and aſſert, that the ſaid ſovereignty ſolely appertains to the ſaid ſtate of Georgia. That the ſame has never been by any grant of compact, whatſoever, conveyed away to, or depoſited with the Union; but on the contrary is, in all the inſtruments of confederation, one of the rights underſtood to be reſerved, and which the other ſtates ſolemnly guarantee. They therefore, although offering no pretenſions to the immediate poſſeſſion of thoſe lands, claim the ſovereignty and right of pre-emption excluſively over the ſame, according to the limits mentioned and deſcribed in the land act of the ſtate, paſſed in the year 1783; and the treaty of Beaufort, made between the Commiſſioners of South-Carolina and Georgia, in 1787, which was afterwards recognized by Congreſs.

"6thly. Reſolved, That the ſeventh article of the ſaid treaty is alſo liable to cenſure, in that the ſame is not founded on a principle of equality, and is moreover deficient in its proviſion for preſerving peace; for, whilſt it reſtrains the white people from hunting on the Creek lands, it does not prohibit the Indian parties from coming in upon the lands of the white people. A practice, this latter, which, during its continuance, will always be productive of loſs of property to the citizens of Georgia, and conſequently of quarrels between them and the Indians."

Governor Telfair, of Georgia, in conſequence of the murder of a boy, the ſtealing of horſes, and the firing upon two men who had paſſports from M'Gillivray, by the Creeks, has iſſued his proclamation, ordering notice to be given to the Indians, that they ſhould not come armed within that ſtate, until the pleaſure of the Preſident of the United States ſhould be known reſpecting the ravages.

* *Here appears to be an omiſſion of the words—"was veſted in the United States,"—or words of like import.*

Philadelphia, January 11, 1791.

I Do hereby forewarn all perſons from truſting JOHN BANTZ, on my account, as I will pay no debts of his contracting after this date, unleſs compelled by law. † HENRY MILLER.

WAS taken up adrift in Delaware Bay, a ſmall FLAT or SHALLOP, about five or ſix and thirty feet keel, and about fourteen or fifteen feet beam, has lately been repaired, has a pitch bottom, and no letters on her ſtern, with a new main-ſail, jibb better than half worn, her ſhrouds and running rigging almoſt new, a chain for a cable, no anchor, ſuppoſed the anchor has been let go and loſt in the ice. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take poſſeſſion, where ſhe now lies in ſafe harbour in Jacob's creek, at the upper end of Duncks's beach. The owner or owners may have intelligence of ſaid veſſel, by enquiring of ELIHU ELDREDGE, in Bacon's neck, Greenwich townſhip, Cumberland county, ſtate of New-Jerſey, or LEWIS HUMPHREYS, living on Tindle's iſland.

January 6, 1791. §

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, living in Radnor Townſhip, Delaware County, on the night of the 26th of December laſt, the following articles, viz. 3¾ yards of Moreen, of a purple colour; 1 Ruſſia ſheeting ſhirt; 1 pair of ribbed thread ſtockings; 1 ditto black and white worſted; 1 ditto grey woollen yarn; 2 raſors in a paper caſe; the ſaid articles are ſuppoſed to be ſtolen by a traveller, who called himſelf Arthur Hambleton, and ſaid he had been a Britiſh ſoldier; he is about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, grey headed; has loſt his left eye, he ſays at the battle of Bunker's-hill. The ſaid traveller had with him a good bag, marked A. P. and numbered with red chalk; 2 pair of boots; 1 great coat of a light colour; and ſome other articles, which I am informed he ſtole from a man in Charleſtown Townſhip, Cheſter County. A Reward of TWO DOLLARS will be paid for the thief, if convicted, and a reaſonable compenſation for the goods, if returned. ¶ JOHN PARKES.

Radnor townſhip, January 3, 1791.

Norris-town, Montgomery county, Jan. 12, 1791.

WAS taken up on the 27th day of December laſt, and committed to the gaol of Montgomery county, on ſuſpicion of his being a run-away, a negro man, who ſays his name is SIMON CORNEY, and that he was a ſervant to Nathaniel Satterfield, of Kent county, Delaware State, near Mifflin's croſs roads. He is a thick ſquare made fellow, about 5 feet 6 inches high, appears to be 27 or 28 years of age. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away, within three weeks from the date hereof, or he will be ſold for the charges and coſts of impriſonment, by WILLIAM STROUD, Gaoler.

TWENTY SHILLINGS Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN, on or about the 29th ult. out of Greenwich Iſland Meadows, a large bodied bay MARE, between 14 and 15 hands high, about 8 or 9 years old, has never been docked, nor trimmed lately, a natural trotter. Whoever brings ſaid Mare to the ſubſcriber, living in Race-ſtreet, between Fourth and Fifth-ſtreets, ſhall receive the above Reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by PHILIP HALL.

Philadelphia, January 10, 1791. †

Salem County, State of New-Jerſey, January 10, 1791.

WAS committed to the gaol of this county, on the 3d inſtant, a Negro Man, who calls himſelf CHARLES, ſays he is a freeman, that he came from Suſſex County, on Delaware, the 27th day of June laſt; he is 5 feet 10 inches high, very black, has a large mouth, a good ſett of teeth, his left eye is ſmaller than the right; is knock kneed, and his right knee ſtands the moſt in. He has very large feet, his cloaths he has on appear to be new, and none that he ſtarted with, but a lead coloured ſurtout coat; he is about 23 years old, of a pleaſant and ſmiling countenance when ſpoken to; he was committed on ſuſpicion of being a run-away ſlave. His maſter, if any he has, is deſired to come, pay charges, and take him away, or elſe he will be ſold for the ſame in four weeks from the date hereof, by

† ZENOS SMITH, Gaoler.

Goldthwaite & Baldwin,

DRUGGISTS,

At BOERHAAVE's HEAD, oppoſite the City Tavern, PHILADELPHIA,

HAVE for Sale, a large and general Aſſortment of excellent DRUGS and MEDICINES, SURGEONS INSTRUMENTS, SHOP FURNITURE, PATENT MEDICINES, with every article in that line, which they will ſell at the moſt reaſonable rates for caſh, or the uſual credit.

Gentlemen who pleaſe to favor them with their cuſtom, may depend upon being ſerved with punctuality, and at the ſhorteſt notice. They flatter themſelves, that, by their attention, and the prices their Medicines will be ſold at, Phyſicians, Apothecaries and country Store-keepers, will find it their intereſt to deal with them. They intend to keep up their aſſortments by freſh importations every ſpring and fall.

Philadelphia, May 24, 1790. tf

TO BE LET or SOLD,

A TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE and LOT, on Third ſtreet continued, a little below South-ſtreet, on terms that will be made eaſy to the purchaſer. The Lot is 130 feet deep, and is clear of ground-rent. Enquire of the PRINTERS, or of BENJAMIN NONES, Broker, in South Front-ſtreet.

January 3. 1791.

FOR SALE,
A VALUABLE ESTATE,

CONSISTING of 250 acres of good Land, a Griſt-mill and Saw-mill, ſituate in Wright's town, Bucks county, 24 miles from Philadelphia, and 5 from Newtown. Enquire of the ſubſcriber, near Coryell's Ferry. ‡ JOHN WATSON.

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, in Montgomery county, containing 210 acres, of which about one half is woodland, 12 acres meadow and more may be made, and the remainder arable. It is ſituated about 14 miles from Philadelphia, in Upper Dublin townſhip, now in the tenure of Edward Wells; the woodland in particular very valuable on account of the vicinity of ſeveral lime-kilns. There are on the premiſes, a good ſtone houſe, barn and a large orchard. The terms will be made eaſy to the purchaſer. For particulars enquire of Colonel Robert Loller, or Colonel George Smith, of Montgomery county, or of John Raſer, in Philadelphia. December 29, 1790.

TO BE SOLD,

THE large, commodious TAVERN in the Borough of of Cheſter, on the main-ſtreet leading to the Bridge, now in the tenure of William Hazelwood.

The Houſe is brick and 3 ſtories high, has 4 rooms on each floor, a large kitchen adjoining, and a well of excellent water, under cover, between the houſe and kitchen; the ſtable is ſtone, ſufficiently large to contain 40 horſes, and has room above to hold ſeveral tons of hay; the garden is large, and in fine order. There is alſo a LOT of 3 acres belonging to the premiſes, which is in high cultivation, and encloſed with cedar poſts and rails; this lot bounds on Cheſter-creek, which, being tide-water at this place, affords an inexhauſtible ſource of rich manure. The whole premiſes are in good repair. An indiſputable title will be given. Apply to the ſubſcriber, in Philadelphia, at No. 20, Second-ſtreet, South.

Dec. 27, 1790. DAVID JACKSON.

N. B. On ſale of the above eſtate, the SIX per Cent. FUNDED DEBT of the United States will be received in payment AT PAR, and the Three per Cents, deferred Six per Cents, and Final Settlements, at their higheſt Market Value. tf.

To be Sold at Private Sale,

A WELL improved farm, ſituate in Sadſbury townſhip, Lancaſter county, containing 400 acres of deeded land, 200 acres cleared, 30 of which mowable meadow, the greater part a well watered timothy bank, and may be enlarged to upwards of 100 acres, 170 arable, of a good ſoil, and natural to the production of all kinds of grain, the remainder well timbered, and the whole well watered, calculated either for farming or grazing, having water in almoſt every field, and an excellent range for cattle in the ſummer ſeaſon: conſiderable quantities of both lime and dung have been laid upon the ſoil (which is naturally good) within theſe three years paſt. There are alſo on the premiſes three good dwelling houſes conveniently ſituated, ſo as to admit of three diviſions in the tract, with a proportionable quantity of both meadow ground and plowland; two of which buildings are ſquare logs, lately compleated, with three rooms on the under floor; the other a large two ſtory ſtone houſe, with four rooms on each floor, a ſtone kitchen, a large ſtone barn, 75 by 41 feet, with ſtabling under, ſufficient to contain 100 head of cattle; a ſquare log building, which forms a compleat corn crib, granary, and implement houſe. Several ſprings of excellent water, two ſmall ſtreams running the whole length of the plantation, and a large creek, known by the name of Octorara, with a beautiful ſituation for a griſt mill, ſaw mill, forge or water works of whatever kind; the ſituation both pleaſant and healthy. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may view the premiſes and know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes, or Mr. FRANCIS BAILEY, Printer, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia. † 6w.

Nov. 23, 1790. JAMES TAYLOR.

BY virtue of ſeveral writs of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale, by Public Vendue on the Premiſes, on Saturday, the 22d of this inſtant, a certain Meſſuage or Tenement and three Plantations or Tracts of Land, all adjoining each other, ſituate in the Falls townſhip, Bucks county, bounded by the river Delaware, and by lands of Thomas Riche, William Biles, and by the fourth Tract, lately ſold off of the aforeſaid to John Hulmer and John Brown, jun. Taken in execution and to be ſold with the appurtenances, as late the property of Samuel Brown, by JACOB BENNET, Sheriff.

Newtown, 1ſt January, 1791.

Juſt Publiſhed, and to be Sold, Wholeſale or Retail,

At *W. & D. Hall's* Book-ſtore,

NO. 51. MARKET-STREET,

Poor Richard's Almanack,

For the Year of our Lord, 1791.

Being the third after Leap-Year.

Containing, beſides the uſual Aſtronomical Calculations,

THE Conſtitution of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania.----An eaſy method for knowing the principal Stars.---A receipt for Pomona Wine: Communicated by a Farmer, who had uſed it in his family.---Receipt to make Cyder of the firſt quality: Communicated by a Jerſey Farmer.---A cheap and wholeſome ſubſtitute for Rum: Recommended to reapers and other labourers.---A method of curing the Bloody Flux: By an American Phyſician.---To prevent the fatal effects of the Bite of a Mad Dog.---To ſtop a Spitting of Blood: Taken from Doctor *Ruſh's* Medical Inquiries and Obſervations.---A variety of Maxims and Obſervations, moral, critical and miſcellaneous.----Tables of Intereſt of Six and Seven per Cent.---Table of the Value and Weight of Coins, as they now paſs in England, Pennſylvania and New-York.---A Table ſhewing the value of any number of Dollars, from 1 to 10,000, at Seven Shillings and Six-pence each.---Yearly meetings of the People called Quakers.---Times of holding Courts of Law in Pennſylvania, New-York, New-Jerſey and Delaware.---Account of Poſt Towns.---Croſs Poſts.---Roads, &c.

POETRY.

The Summum Bonum, or infallible Receipt for Happineſs.---Œconomy.---Effects of youthful Folly.---The Fruitleſs Toil.---An Axiom.---A Cure for the Evils of Life.---The Virtues.---A Soliloquy on Death.

Bank of North-America,

January 1, 1791,

AT a meeting of the directors this day, a dividend of three and a half per cent. was declared on the capital ſtock for the laſt half year; and the ſame will be paid to the ſtockholders or their repreſentatives at any time after the 10th inſtant.

THOMAS WILLING, Preſident.

George Tudor, *Broker,*

At his Office, the north ſide of Market-ſtreet, three doors above Second-ſtreet, oppoſite the Old Court-houſe, Philadelphia,

BUYS, ſells and exchanges the different ſpecies of Paper Money, Certificates and Public Securities of this and every other ſtate in the union.

Furniſhes Certificates and State Money for the Land-Office, and the buſineſs of taking out Warrants, Patents, &c. done with diſpatch.

Every Kind of transferable Property, real and perſonal, diſpoſed of to the beſt advantage, on very reaſonable terms.

Ludwig Conrad Kuhn,

WHO was born at Aldenſimmern, in the Palatinate, on the Rhine, of the city of Manheim, innholder at the ſign of the White Elephant, in the ſame houſe where formerly tobacco pipes were manufactured, gives notice, that he arrived in the city of Philadelphia on the 3d of October 1790; that his brother Frantz Paul Kuhn, by trade a tanner, emigrated in the year 1764 to North-America; that he had notice of his death about five years ago, but cannot tell in what ſtate he had ſettled; that he, his ſaid deceaſed brother Frantz Paul Kuhn, remitted a certain ſum of money to the ſaid city of Manheim, in Germany, to a certain perſon, who refuſes to ſhew the papers. If any perſon or perſons know any thing about his ſaid brother, or his death, they are hereby moſt reſpectfully intreated to ſend him authenticated certificates, for which information they are to be reaſonably rewarded by applying to Mr. *Melchior Steiner*, in Race-ſtreet, Philadelphia, printer, paid by me

LUDWIG CONRAD KUHN.

Philadelphia, December 14th, 1790.

For SALE, a very valuable FARM,

Well known by the name of *DIRTY CAMP*, on the main road from Bedford to Pittſburg, within fifteen miles of the latter.

CONTAINING 557 acres, of which 200 acres is excellent bottom land, ſuitable to make meadow of the firſt quality, and the upland is equal to any in the country in quality. This tract has great advantages for water, Turtle creek running through it, and well calculated to make an extenſive ſtock farm, or may be divided into two tracts, as beſt ſuits the purchaſer. There is about 90 acres clear, under good fence, of which 50 acres is in good meadow. There are on the premiſes a ſmall log tenement and barn, &c. As this farm received its name from the Britiſh, in General Braddock's campaign, and is generally known by thoſe perſons who have travelled in the Weſtern country, thoſe who incline to purchaſe will be at no loſs to get ſuch further information as they would wiſh. For terms of ſale, apply to Colonel S. BAYARD, at Elizabeth Town, on the Monongahela river, GEORGE ADAMS, at Pittſburg, DAVID ESPYS, at Bedford, Captain RIPPY, at Shippenſburg, THOMAS SMITH, Eſq; at Carliſle, JOHN MUSSER, Lancaſter, JACOB BOWER, Eſq; Reading, General DANIEL BROADHEAD, and JOHN STEINMETZ, Eſq; Philadelphia. 6 w.

Elizabeth Town, June 5th, 1790.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the honorable Thomas M'Kean, Eſq; Doctor of Laws, Chief Juſtice of the ſupreme court of the ſtate of Pennſylvania, and of the courts of oyer and terminer and general gaol delivery, in and for the ſaid ſtate; the honorable William Auguſtus Atlee, Eſq; and the honorable George Bryan, Eſq; Juſtices of the ſaid courts, have iſſued their precept, bearing date the ſixteenth inſtant, to me directed, for holding a court of oyer and terminer and general gaol delivery, at the State-houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, for the city and county of Philadelphia, on Monday, the 24th day of January next:

NOTICE is hereby given to the Mayor, Recorder and Aldermen, of the city of Philadelphia, all Juſtices of the peace, the Coroners, Eſcheators and Conſtables, within the city and county of Philadelphia, that they be then and there in their own perſons, with their rolls, records, indictments, and other remembrances, to do thoſe things which to their offices, in that behalf, appertain to be done: Alſo, all they who will proſecute againſt the priſoners that are or then ſhall be in the gaol of the ſaid city and county are to be then and there, to proſecute againſt them as ſhall be juſt.

Dated at Philadelphia, the 20th day of December, in the year of our Lord 1790, and in the fifteenth year of American independence. JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH!

A large Quantity of BARK wanted.

ALL thoſe who may have oak timber to cut down, either for making ſtaves, ſawing into ſcantling, or other purpoſes, are hereby requeſted to ſave it as much as may be until the time for ſtripping off the bark arrives, viz. the firſt of April, and from that it will run to the firſt of June, or longer; and, when ſtripped, to put it up thin, that it may dry ſoon, and that it do not take immediate damage from rain, by keeping always the outſide of the bark to the weather. And for their encouragement, we do engage to pay not leſs than forty ſhillings per cord for Spaniſh, cheſnut oak, hemlock, and birch barks; and not leſs than twenty-five ſhillings per cord for white and black oak bark, brought to this market, well cured, and in merchantable order, at leaſt until the firſt day of July next.

JACOB WEAVER,
Dec. 22d, 1790. JONATHAN MEREDITH,
t J. JOHN HAWORTH.

WANTED,
Continental and State Certificates,

For which the very higheſt price will be given in Caſh, by WILLIAM POYNTELL, & Co. No. 21, Second-ſtreet South, the corner of Black-Horſe Alley. 6w.

ALL perſons having demands againſt the eſtate of RICHARD VAUX, late deceaſed, are deſired to furniſh their accounts properly atteſted; and thoſe indebted to ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to make due payment to

ANN VAUX, Executrix,
GEORGE ROBERTS, or } Executors.
HENRY DRINKER, jun. }

Shelled Barley, Tobacco, Snuff, Chocolate, Muſtard, Starch and Hair Powder,

Manufactured and Sold by

JOSEPH FEW,

DRAWBRIDGE.

HE ALSO SELLS——American manufactured F. and F. F. Gunpowder of an excellent quality.

THE HIGHEST PRICE GIVEN FOR

MUSTARD SEED.

Plaſter of Paris,

OF THE VERY BEST QUALITY,

Ground to any degree of fineneſs, to ſuit the purchaſer,

To be Sold at the GAOL in Philadelphia.

The price at preſent is *Three Shillings* per buſhel, where it will be continued to be ſold on the loweſt terms occaſionally.

THE great advantages ariſing from this important manure are now pretty generally underſtood by the farmers in the neighbourhood of the city; but perhaps its ſucceſs in gardens is not ſo much known. Some experiments made this ſpring on cabbage plants have been attended with aſtoniſhing effects.

Great care will be taken that none but the very beſt ſort ſhall be ground at the Gaol; and as the giving uſeful employment to the criminals will contribute to the benefit of the community, it is hoped that it may prove an additional inducement to farmers and gardeners to make trial of ſo convenient a manure. tf

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Burr Mill Stones, and Boulting Cloths,

THE ſubſcriber, at his ſhop in Market-ſtreet, between Seventh and Eighth-ſtreets, hath for ſale a quantity of *Burrs*, either in *Blocks*, or made up in *Mill Stones* of any ſize, which he will warrant to be of the beſt quality. Alſo an excellent aſſortment of *Boulting Cloths*, &c. &c.

From his experience in the milling buſineſs, he hopes to be enabled to give ſatisfaction to ſuch as may be pleaſed to favour him with their cuſtom. ‡ eow.

MICHAEL GUNCKEL.

WHEREAS the Honorable the Court of Common-Pleas of and for the county of Delaware, have appointed us, the ſubſcribers, auditors, upon a domeſtic attachment, at the ſuit of Edward Vernon againſt Thomas Pearſon, purſuant to the act of General Aſſembly of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania:--

NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons having demands on the ſaid Thomas Pearſon, by mortgage, bond, book accounts, or otherwiſe; and likewiſe all perſons indebted to the ſaid Thomas Pearſon, that we, the ſaid auditors, will meet at the houſe of Mary Withey, in Cheſter, on the 31ſt of January next, at two o'clock in the afternoon; when and where all perſons, as well thoſe having demands as aforeſaid as thoſe indebted to the ſaid Thomas Pearſon, are requeſted to attend, in order that the ſame may be ſettled and adjuſted, by

JOHN TALBERT, }
24th of Dec. 1790. SAMUEL PRICE, } Auditors.
JACOB FORD, }

TO BE SOLD,

THAT valuable FARM, the property of Stephen Carpenter, late of Oxford townſhip, Philadelphia county, deceaſed; containing 200 acres, with a good ſtone dwelling, kitchen and cellars, a well near the door, a ſtone barn and ſpring-houſe, a good ſtone quarry; 20 acres of meadow and more may be made and watered, as two ſtreams run through the place, one whereof affords a mill ſeat; about 25 acres of woodland, a good orchard of apple and other fruit trees. It is ſeven miles from the city of Philadelphia, and one mile and an half from a public landing on the river Delaware. For terms of ſale, apply to

ISAIAH WORRELL, and } Executors.
JOHN SHALLCROSS. }

N. B. All perſons having any demands againſt the eſtate of Stephen Carpenter, deceaſed, are requeſted to render the ſame, properly atteſted; and all thoſe indebted to ſaid eſtate are deſired to make payment to the Executors. ¶ 3 ſw & eotf.

To be LET,

A PLANTATION, in Montgomery county, bounded by Perqueoming and Skippack creeks, about 23 miles from Philadelphia, formerly occupied by Arnold Fox, now by George High. The cleared land and meadow are about 100 acres. There are on the premiſes, a good ſtone dwelling houſe, an apple orchard, and a large range for cattle. A quantity of wood on the land may be exchanged for lime to manure with. The lime kiln is about two miles from the premiſes. Poſſeſſion will be given on the 20th day of March next.

Alſo a FRAME HOUSE, and GARDEN LOT of about one acre, in Philadelphia, on Walnut-ſtreet, between Thirteenth and Broad-ſtreets from Delaware. Poſſeſſion will be given the 1ſt day of March next.---For further particulars and terms, apply to

DANIEL RUNDLE,
In Market-ſtreet, between Seventh and Eighth-ſtreets. ‡

Philadelphia, 29th November, 1790.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, Auguſt 1789, his negro man MONMOUTH, aged about 26 years, a ſtout ſquare made fellow, his head very round, his complexion inclining to yellow, his teeth white and even, his face very flat, a little bandy legged and toes ſomewhat in; he has been heretofore taken up in Bucks county, and is ſuppoſed to be in Pennſylvania; he generally ſpeaks with a ſmiling countenance, and is very handy at all kinds of farming buſineſs. Whoever brings him to his maſter, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

JOHN LAWRENCE.

Monmouth county, Dec. 4, 1790.

War Department, Sept. 9th, 1790.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the Military Invalids of the United States, that the ſums to which they are annually entitled, and which will become due on the 4th day of March enſuing, will be paid on the ſaid day, by the Commiſſioners of the Loans within the ſtates reſpectively, under ſuch regulations as the Preſident of the United States may direct.

H. KNOX, *Secretary for the Department of War.*

[The Printers in the reſpective ſtates are requeſted to publiſh the above in their Newſpapers, for the ſpace of two months.]

Excellent Salted Curracoa Hides,

JUST ARRIVED,

Alſo Spaniſh Hides of inferior quality,

FOR SALE, BY
December 8. *JONATHAN MEREDITH.*

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.

JANUARY, 1791.] THE [NUMBER 3164.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1791.

NEW-YORK, January 10.

To his Excellency GEORGE CLINTON, Eſquire, Governor of the State of New-York, General and Commander in Chief of all the Militia, and Admiral of the Navy of the ſame:

The reſpectful ADDRESS of the ASSEMBLY, in anſwer to his Excellency's Speech.

SIR,

WE, the Repreſentatives of the people of the ſtate of New-York, in Aſſembly convened, thank your Excellency in the moſt reſpectful manner, for your ſpeech at the opening of the preſent ſeſſion.

It affords us the ſincereſt pleaſure to hear, that the ſtate is in perfect tranquility; and that a ready ſubmiſſion to the laws, and a due reſpect to the ſupreme authority, generally prevail. The love of order is a virtue that eminently diſtinguiſhes our fellow-citizens; and to this, and the faithful adminiſtration of the government in its various branches, we are indebted, under God, for the bleſſings of public peace and proſperity.

The mention made of the militia by your Excellency, is not leſs honorable to them, than it is pleaſing to us; and will, we truſt, excite in them an ambition to extend their acquirements in military knowledge and diſcipline.—A free people, well accuſtomed to the uſe of arms, who depend upon themſelves for the protection of their rights and liberties, will have little to fear from enemies, either foreign or domeſtic.

We are happy to hear that an amicable ſettlement with the Indians reſiding within our territory has taken place; and we hope, that the ſentiments of friendſhip and attachment which they profeſs will be as permanent, as our diſpoſition is ſincere to do them juſtice.

The rapid increaſe of our frontier ſettlements, and the various and ample reſources to be derived from them, are objects that cannot fail to engage our moſt ſerious attention. We will therefore chearfully adopt every prudent mean, that can promote a facility of communication with them, and invite their produce to our markets.

We coincide with your Excellency in opinion, that a faithful performance of engagements is an indiſpenſible duty:—and we aſſure you, that we will not fail to pay due attention to the rights of the creditors of the ſtate; hoping, that we ſhall be able to make ſuch arrangements as will tend to do them juſtice, without impoſing new burthens upon our conſtituents.

Perſuaded of the utility of the eſtabliſhment of a permanent ſyſtem of ways and means, we ſhall endeavour to effect this important object, by every method that juſtice and policy will warrant.—We ſhall alſo, during the preſent ſeſſion, apportion the future repreſentation in the legiſlature, purſuant to the mode directed by the conſtitution.

The large ſums of money annually exported to foreign markets, and the peculiar ſituation of our country, are ſufficient motives to impel us to the encouragement of home manufactures; and, while we view with pleaſure the proſperity of our ſiſter ſtates, we hope our fellow-citizens will, by an honorable emulation, ſtrive to equal, if not ſurpaſs them, in the uſeful arts.

The experiments that have been made upon the juice of the maple tree, exceed our moſt ſanguine expectations. This diſcovery opens a ſource of profit, and not only tends to the population of our extenſive foreſts, but will leſſen our dependence for the articles of ſugar upon foreign nations: We ſhall therefore give it that encouragement which ſuch important conſiderations demand.

We devoutly acknowledge the beneficence of Providence in rewarding the huſbandman's toils, with an abundant harveſt; and participate with your Excellency in the pleaſure of beholding the growing habits of induſtry and frugality in our fellow-citizens, and we fervently pray to the great diſpenſer of all good gifts, that the bleſſings of peace and plenty, may be multiplied upon us.

By order of the Aſſembly,
JOHN WATTS, Speaker.
Aſſembly-Chamber, Jan. 8, 1791.

To which his Excellency was pleaſed to make the following Reply.

GENTLEMEN,

PERMIT me to tender you my grateful acknowledgments for this reſpectful addreſs, and particularly for the very polite manner, in which you have been pleaſed to expreſs your ſenſe of the different matters ſubmitted to the conſideration of the Legiſlature.

The alacrity with which you have commenced the buſineſs of the ſeſſion affords high evidence of your zeal for the public welfare, and I entertain the fulleſt perſuaſion, that your deliberations will be directed by wiſdom, and governed by an invariable regard for the happineſs of your conſtituents and the honor of the ſtate.

GEORGE CLINTON.
New-York, Jan. 10, 1791.

PHILADELPHIA.

Congreſs.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, January 7, 1791.

MR. Livermore preſented the memorial of William Simmons, principal Clerk in the Auditor's Office, praying for an addition to his compenſation as ſuch, for reaſons therein ſtated. Referred to the Secretary of the Treaſury.

Mr. Goodhue obſerved, that the Senate having negatived the bill for the relief of Shubail Swaine, as the Houſe was informed by meſſage, yeſterday, without aſſigning any reaſon; and as he was at a loſs to account for its rejection, he wiſhed ſome ſteps ſhould be taken in the buſineſs, for he hoped that the proceedings of this government would never be marked with an improper degree of rigor and ſeverity.

He moved for leave to bring in a bill to provide generally for the relief of perſons thus ſituated: Leave was accordingly given to bring in a bill.

The amendments of the Senate to the bill for continuing the act, declaring the aſſent of Congreſs to certain acts of the State of Rhode-Iſland, Maryland and Georgia, were taken into conſideration.

Mr. Jackſon obſerved, that on enquiry he found that the ſtate of Maryland had been ſtruck out of the bill, becauſe it was found that the law, to which the clauſe referred, had been repealed: He hoped therefore, that the Houſe would concur with the amendment of the Senate, otherwiſe the bill would be loſt.

Mr. Seney ſaid he had been informed, that the reaſon for ſtriking out "Maryland" was becauſe the law referred to had not been properly authenticated, or conveyed to Congreſs through the proper medium, the Preſident of the United States.—He however ſhould not at preſent object to the amendments, as he doubted not that when the law of the ſtate of Maryland was produced, with the authentication ſaid to be neceſſary, a bill might then be introduced for declaring the aſſent of Congreſs to it.

The amendments of the Senate were agreed to by the Houſe.

Mr. Sherman, of the committee appointed for the purpoſe, reported a bill for the eſtabliſhment of Poſt-Offices and poſt-roads in the United States—read the firſt and ſecond time, and 100 copies ordered to be printed.

It was then voted that it be referred to the committee of the whole on Monday week.

The order of the day being called for, which was the bill laying additional duties on diſtilled ſpirits—Mr. Parker moved it ſhould be poſtponed, in order to give the Members time to conſider the ſtatements reſpecting the funds received from the Secretary of the Treaſury. A ſhort debate enſued—further procraſtination was objected to—the bill was ſaid to be as old as Congreſs—it had been as fully debated as any ſubject that ever came before the Houſe; the ſeſſion is waſting and the time will hardly admit of finiſhing the buſineſs which the Houſe are particularly pledged to do this ſeſſion—one article of which is to make proviſion for the ſupport of the public credit.

On the other hand it was ſaid, that the Houſe was not in the poſſeſſion of the neceſſary information; the time while the requiſite documents are preparing may be employed to advantage; and when the Members have fully ſatisfied themſelves of the exact ſum neceſſary to be raiſed, they may proceed underſtandingly in the buſineſs.

The motion for poſtponing the bill obtained, and the Houſe went into committee on the bill directing the mode in which the evidences of the debt of the United States, which ſhall be loſt or deſtroyed, ſhall be renewed.

Mr. Boudinot in the chair.

A great diviſion of opinion appeared in diſcuſſing this bill—the time of the committee was employed only on the firſt ſection; they roſe without agreeing to any determinate principles—reported progreſs, and are to ſit again.

A letter received from the Secretary of the Treaſury, was communicated by the Speaker, encloſing a ſtatement of the amount of the impoſt from Auguſt, to 30th September, 1789, and from 30th Sept. 1789, to 1ſt Oct. 1790.

A meſſage was received from the Preſident of the United States, by Mr. Secretary Lear, informing the Houſe, that the bill providing for the unlading of ſhips and veſſels in caſes of obſtructions by ice, had this day received his approbation and ſignature.---Adjourned till Monday.

MONDAY, January 10, 1791.

SUNDRY petitions were read and referred.

In committee of the whole on the bill, directing the mode in which the evidences of the debt of the United States, which are or may be deſtroyed, ſhall be renewed.

Mr. Boudinot in the chair.

The committee went through the diſcuſſion of the bill; they made ſundry amendments, which were reported to the Houſe.

It was then moved that the bill be engroſſed for a third reading.—This was objected to by ſeveral Members, and a motion for its recommitment to a ſelect committee, made by Mr. Seney, after ſome debate, was carried—and the following gentlemen were appointed the committee, Meſſrs. Sedgwick, Williamſon, Lawrance, Carroll, Clymer, Sturges and Sherman.

In committee of the whole on the bill, declaring what officer, in caſe of vacancy, [by death, removal, or inability] in the office of Preſident, and Vice-Preſident, ſhall act as Preſident.

Mr. Boudinot in the chair.

The firſt clauſe of the bill was read, which contains a blank to be filled up, deſignating the perſon who ſhall act as Preſident. This Mr. Smith, (S. C) after ſome preliminary obſervations, moved ſhould be filled with *the Secretary of State for the time being.*

Mr. Livermore moved to inſert the Preſident of the Senate, *pro tempore.*

Mr. Benſon moved to inſert the Chief Juſtice of the United States.

An irregular debate enſued on theſe ſeveral nominations, without a queſtion's being taken on either. Some of the Members appeared deſirous of coming to a deciſion; a motion, however, for the committee's riſing and reporting progreſs was carried in the affirmative.

The committee on enrolled bills, reported the bill, intitled An act to continue an act, declaring the aſſent of Congreſs to certain laws of the ſtates of Rhode-Iſland, Maryland and Georgia, ſo far as it reſpects Rhode-Iſland and Georgia—which they had examined and found duly enrolled. The Speaker then ſigned the ſame.

Mr. Williamſon brought forward his motion for leave to bring in a bill to prevent the invalid penſioners from alienating their penſions before they became due. A committee was accordingly appointed, conſiſting of Meſſrs. Williamſon, Brown and Griffin.

Mr. Fitzſimons preſented a petition from the Inſpectors of the port of Philadelphia—praying for an addition to their compenſation. Laid on the table.

Mr. Ames moved that a committee be appointed to conſider whether any, and what further proviſion, ſhall be made to the Commiſſioners of loans in the reſpective ſtates, to defray their extra expences.

A meſſage was received from the Preſident of the United States, to inform the Houſe that the act above mentioned had received his approbation, and ſignature.

Adjourned.

TUESDAY, January 11, 1791.

A PETITION from ſundry inhabitants of the ſtate of Pennſylvania was read, and referred to the Secretary of the Treaſury.

Mr. Bloodworth preſented a memorial from the merchants and others of the town of Fayetteville; and another from the merchants of Wilmington, reſpecting the judiciary ſyſtem; propoſing certain alterations therein. Referred to a committee of five, conſiſting of Meſſrs. ——, Burke, Bloodworth, Giles and Brown.

In committee of the whole on the bill, repealing after the laſt day of next, the duties heretofore laid on diſtilled ſpirits, and laying others in their ſtead.

The 13th ſection, which provides for laying a duty on ſpirits diſtilled from materials, the produce of the country, was read.

This ſection Mr. Jackſon moved ſhould be ſtruck out; a lengthy debate enſued, which employed the reſidue of the day; the queſtion on ſtriking out being at length put, paſſed in the negative—33 to 17—the committee then roſe and reported progreſs.

A meſſage was received from the Senate, informing the Houſe, that they have paſſed a bill entitled an act for granting lands to the ſettlers at poſt St. Vincennes; read the firſt time.---Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, January 12, 1791.

THE bill, ſent down from the Senate yeſterday, reſpecting the grants of lands northweſt of the Ohio, was this day read a ſecond time, and referred to a committee of the whole on Wedneſday next.

Mr. Sedgwick preſented eight petitions from diſabled officers and ſoldiers of the late Continental army, which being read, were referred to the Secretary of War, to report thereon.

Mr. P. Muhlenberg preſented a petition from Patrick M'Laughlin, a diſabled ſoldier, which was referred to the Secretary of War.

Mr. Fitzſimons preſented a petition from ſeveral tradeſmen, employed in preparing and manufacturing the various articles uſed in rigging and equipping veſſels; which was ordered to lie on the table: and alſo the petition of Joſhua Barney, late a naval officer in the American ſervice, and the petitions of ſundry officers of the navy of Pennſylvania, which were referred to a ſelect committee, conſiſting of Meſſrs. Fitzſimons, Smith, (M.) Goodhue, Trumbull and Cadwallader.

Mr. Cadwallader preſented a memorial from the public creditors of Glouceſter county, in the ſtate of New-Jerſey—ordered to lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. Williamſon, a rule of the Houſe, "that no bill, amended by the Senate, ſhould be committed," was ordered to be expunged.

A meſſage was received from the Senate, informing that they have paſſed a bill for erecting that part of the ſtate of Virginia, called the diſtrict of Kentucky, into a ſeparate ſtate, for admitting the ſame as a member of the union, to which they deſire the concurrence of the Houſe.

The Houſe then reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole on the exciſe bill, (Mr. Boudinot in the chair) after ſome time ſpent in debate, the committee roſe, reported progreſs, and aſked leave to ſit again.

Adjourned.

THURSDAY, January 15, 1791.

THE act paſſed by the Senate, declaring that the diſtrict of Kentucky ſhall, from the firſt of June 1792, be an independent ſtate, and as ſuch admitted into the Union, being read a ſecond time, was referred to a committee of the whole, and made the order of the day for Monday next.

Mr. Sedgwick gave notice, that he would move for leave to bring in a bill, to authoriſe the Preſident of the United States to cauſe the principal of the public debt due to foreign officers, on which the intereſt is payable at ſix per cent. to be diſcharged.

Mr. Sedgwick further gave notice, that he intended to move, that the conſideration of the Attorney-General's report, on the Judiciary ſyſtem, be poſtponed to the next ſeſſion of Congreſs; and that the Attorney-General be directed in the mean time, to report a bill to determine the ſalaries of the Clerks and Marſhals in the ſeveral Judicial Courts of the United States, and the coſts and fees to be allowed.

A motion made by Mr. Ames on Monday laſt, for taking into conſideration, whether any or what further compenſation is neceſſary to be made to the Commiſſioners of the loans, for the extraordinary expences included in the execution of their office, was referred to the Secretary of the Treaſury, to report thereon.

Mr. Bourne was added to the committee on the navigation act.

Mr. Livermore gave notice, that he would move that a committee be appointed to prepare and bring in a bill, to alter the time of the annual meeting of Congreſs.

The Houſe, in committee of the whole (Mr. Boudinot in the chair) reſumed the conſideration of the exciſe-bill; and having gone through the ſame, reported it with ſeveral amendments. On motion of Mr. Carrol, the bill and amendments were made the order of the day for Monday next.

The Houſe, in committee of the whole, (Mr. Boudinot in the chair) reſumed the conſideration of the bill, declaring the officer, who, in caſe of vacancies in the offices of Preſident and Vice-Preſident of the United States, ſhall act as Preſident; and after ſome time ſpent therein, roſe and reported progreſs.

The Houſe again reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole (Mr. Boudinot in the chair) on the bill declaring the reſpective times, when the electors, to vote for a Preſident of the United States, ſhall be appointed or choſen, and ſhall give their votes; and after ſome time ſpent therein, roſe, reported progreſs, and aſked leave to ſit again. Adjourned.

* * *

By the Britiſh November Packet, arrived at New-York, on Saturday laſt, we have received the following Intelligence from the London Gazette.

CONVENTION,

BETWEEN

HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY,

AND THE

KING OF SPAIN.

Signed at the Eſcurial, *the 28th of* October, 1790.

THEIR Britannic and Catholic Majeſties, being deſirous of terminating, by a ſpeedy and ſolid agreement, the differences which have lately ariſen between the two crowns, have judged that the beſt way of attaining this ſalutary object would be that of an amicable arrangement, which, ſetting aſide all retroſpective diſcuſſion of the rights and pretenſions of the two parties, ſhould fix their reſpective ſituation for the future on a baſis conformable to their true intereſts, as well as to the mutual deſire with which their ſaid majeſties are animated, of eſtabliſhing with each other, in every thing, and in all places, the moſt perfect friendſhip, harmony and good correſpondence. In this view, they have named and conſtituted for their plenipotentiaries; to wit: on the part of his Britannic Majeſty, Alleyne Fitz Herbert, Eſq. one of his ſaid majeſty's privy council in Great-Britain and Ireland, and his ambaſſador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to his Catholic Majeſty; and, on the part of his Catholic Majeſty, Don Joſeph Monino, Count of Florida Blanca, knight grand croſs of the royal Spaniſh order of Charles III. councillor of ſtate to his ſaid majeſty, and his principal ſecretary of ſtate, and of the diſpatches: who, after having communicated to each other their reſpective full powers, have agreed upon the following articles:

Article I. It is agreed that the buildings and tracts of land, ſituated on the north weſt coaſt of the continent of North-America, or on iſlands adjacent to that continent, of which the ſubjects of his Britannic majeſty were diſpoſſeſſed about the month of April, 1789, by a Spaniſh officer, ſhall be reſtored to the ſaid Britiſh ſubjects.

Article II. And further, that a juſt reparation ſhall be made, according to the nature of the caſe, for all acts of violence or hoſtility, which may have been committed, ſubſequent to the month of April 1789, by the ſubjects of either of the contracting parties againſt the ſubjects of the other—and that, in caſe any of the ſaid reſpective ſubjects ſhall, ſince the ſame period, have been forcibly diſpoſſeſſed of their lands, buildings, veſſels, merchandize, or other property whatever, on the ſaid continent, or on the ſeas or iſlands adjacent, they ſhall be re-eſtabliſhed in the poſſeſſion thereof, or a juſt compenſation ſhall be made to them for the loſſes which they ſhall have ſuſtained.

Article III. And, in order to ſtrengthen the bonds of friendſhip, and to preſerve, in future, a perfect harmony and good underſtanding between the two contracting parties, it is agreed that their reſpective ſubjects ſhall not be diſturbed or moleſted, either in navigating or carrying on their fiſheries in the Pacific Ocean, or in the South Seas, or in landing on the coaſts of thoſe ſeas, in places not already occupied, for the purpoſe of carrying on their commerce with the natives of the country, or of making ſettlements there; the whole ſubject, nevertheleſs, to the reſtrictions and proviſions ſpecified in the three following articles.

Article IV. His Britannic Majeſty engages to take the moſt effectual meaſures to prevent the navigation and fiſhery of his ſubjects in the Pacific Ocean, or in the South Seas, from being made a pretext for illicit trade with the Spaniſh ſettlements; and, with this view, it is moreover expreſsly ſtipulated, that Britiſh ſubjects ſhall not navigate, or carry on their fiſhery in the ſaid ſeas, within the ſpace of ten ſea leagues from any part of the coaſts already occupied by Spain.

Article V. It is agreed, that as well in the places which are to be reſtored to the Britiſh ſubjects, by virtue of the 1ſt article, as in all other parts of the north weſtern coaſts of North-America, or of the iſlands adjacent, ſituated to the north of the parts of the ſaid coaſt already occupied by Spain, wherever the ſubjects of either of the two powers ſhall have made ſettlements ſince the month of April, 1789, or ſhall hereafter make any, the ſubjects of the other ſhall have free acceſs, and ſhall carry on their trade, without any diſturbance or moleſtation.

Article VI. It is further agreed, with reſpect to the eaſtern and weſtern coaſts of South America, and to the Iſlands adjacent, that no ſettlement ſhall be formed hereafter, by the reſpective ſubjects, in ſuch parts of thoſe coaſts as are ſituated to the ſouth of thoſe parts of the ſame coaſts, and of the Iſlands adjacent, which are already occupied by Spain: provided that the ſaid reſpective ſubjects ſhall retain the liberty of landing on the coaſts and Iſlands ſo ſituated, for the purpoſes of their fiſhery, and of erecting thereon huts, and other temporary buildings, ſerving only for thoſe purpoſes.

Article VII. In all caſes of complaint or infraction of the articles of the convention, the officers of either party, without permitting themſelves previouſly to commit any violence or act of force, ſhall be bound to make an exact report of the affair, and of its circumſtances, to their reſpective courts, who will terminate ſuch differences in an amicable manner.

Article VIII. The preſent convention ſhall be ratified and confirmed in the ſpace of ſix weeks, to be computed from the day of its ſignature, or ſooner, if it can be done.

In witneſs whereof, we, the underſigned plenipotentiaries of their Britannic and Catholic Majeſties, have, in their names, and in virtue of our reſpective full powers, ſigned the preſent convention, and ſet thereto the ſeals of our arms.

Done at the palace of St. Laurence, the twenty-eighth of October, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety.

Alleyne Fitz-Herbert. (L. S.)
El Conde de Floridablanca. (L. S.)

From the BRUNSWICK GAZETTE.—*(Inſerted by deſire.)*

[*Continued from our laſt.*]

TO THE PEOPLE OF *NEW-JERSEY.*

Fellow-Citizens,

HAVING in my laſt paper conſidered an objection made to re-electing our preſent members in Congreſs, founded on the *unfairneſs* of continuing men in office, to the excluſion of many others in the ſtate who are deſirous of a *turn*; and by barely ſtating the argument as I truſt fully anſwered it; I ſhall go on to the ſecond poſition advanced by theſe perſons; That the *policy* of the ſtate conſiſts in keeping up a conſtant change of repreſentatives, and that we ought to remove our public officers, let their conduct have been ever ſo meritorious; for the propoſition muſt be taken in this latitude, as I have not heard the leaſt exception made to the character, conduct or ability of thoſe gentlemen who now repreſent us: And here I confeſs myſelf at ſome loſs how to treat a declaration delivered with a ſeeming gravity, and yet bearing on the face of it ſo manifeſt an inconſiſtency as might induce one to think it to be ſpoken in jeſt. However, I muſt be excuſed if I view it at preſent as an idea which is thrown out in order to affect weak minds, and thereby render more eaſy the ſubſtitution of a *new ticket* at the enſuing election; a pill which it is thought would be in ſome degree unpalatable, unleſs guilded over with the ſpecious outſideof policy. In order to give an air of importance and political ſagacity to an aſſertion, which, ſtripped of its metaphorical finery, they would be aſhamed of, theſe time-ſerving politicians call to their aid a little figurative nonſenſe, and pronounce in a very emphatical tone, "*that rotation in office purifies and invigorates the machine of government.*" The plain Engliſh of which, as I take it, is, that government is a moſt intricate, complex and difficult art, comprehending in its ſcheme the great rights and intereſts of a nation, and having for its object, the particular liberty, property and ſecurity of the people; and in order that this obſtruſe ſcience may be more perfectly acquired, and more uſefully applied, they aſſert, that no perſon whatever ought to be concerned in the exerciſe and management more than *two years*; but the oftener thoſe employed in it are removed, and the more inexperienced the ſubſtitutes are—in the ſame proportion will reſult the intereſt and proſperity of the ſtate: And this is the logic of thoſe empty declaimers, who under the diſguiſe of names and words draw concluſions repugnant to the plaineſt dictates of truth and reaſon! For what can be ſo oppoſite to common ſenſe as to aſſert, that the art of governing, which is acknowledged to be a nice and arduous taſk, is beſt performed and rendered moſt perfect, by adopting a ſyſtem of *Rotine* in office, which muſt for ever prevent the acquiſitions of experience, the beſt of all teachers, and cut off all poſſibility of improvement. To me it appears that great aſſiduity and long experience are requiſite to form the accompliſhed ſtateſman, and that, *ceteris paribus*, he who has had the longeſt experience in a particular capacity is the fitteſt perſon to enjoy it. The meaneſt productions of human ſkill and invention require time and practice to perfect them---the loweſt mechanic employments are not attained without years of cloſe application; and therefore thoſe perſons, who argue for a conſtant change of rulers, muſt either imagine that to govern well requires no wiſdom or experience at all, or elſe they muſt ſuppoſe what is equally abſurd, that every man is born a legiſlator.

Let us ſuppoſe, my fellow-citizens, according to the fancy of theſe ingenious people, that government reſembled a vaſt *machine*, compoſed of an infinite number and variety of wheels, ſprings and pullies, which required great penetration to comprehend---the utmoſt ingenuity to direct, and the greateſt care and vigilance to preſerve and keep in due order and repair; let us ſuppoſe too, that 50 or 60 artiſts had, with great ſkill and addreſs, ſet this machine in motion, and for two years been faithfully engaged in aſcertaining its powers, and directing its effects to the accompliſhment of thoſe purpoſes which it was deſigned to anſwer---and further, that in the diſcharge of their ſeveral functions---they had given univerſal ſatisfaction, and in many inſtances exceeded the moſt ſanguine expectations of their employers---and then let me inquire, if it would be prudent, politic or juſt, to diſmiſs them from ſervice, and put in their room others of untried integrity, inexperienced---you know not who? I ſhould not have put a caſe which muſt offer an affront to the meaneſt capacity, but to ſhew the weakneſs and fallacy of this new-fangled doctrine which has been broached under the name of rotation, a term, which, literally explained, ſignifies a continual turning round like the moon in its orbit, or a coach wheel on its axis.

But to be a little more particular on the point of *rotation*. The perſons who eſpouſe this doctrine muſt be ſhort-ſighted indeed, and very ſuperficial theoriſts, in not perceiving that a conſtant ſhifting of power is really a *defect* in any government, that it produces *inſtability* from the varying opinions of mankind; is frequently the cauſe of very fatal *errors*, from the want of political experience in thoſe who ſucceed to office, and, what is worſe than all, can never be effected without great *ſtruggles* between the oppoſing parties.

For theſe and other very obvious reaſons it is, that all writers on the ſubject agree, that an abſolute hereditary *monarchy*, as being the moſt ſimple, permanent and uniform, would alſo be the beſt ſyſtem of government in the world---if it were *certain* that each ſucceeding prince would poſſeſs *wiſdom* to diſcern, and *virtue* to purſue the beſt good of his people---but this has never yet happened, nor ever will happen; indeed the reverſe of the caſe is moſt true; and therefore it is, that in all free governments rotation is *permitted*, not as a thing deſirable or convenient in itſelf, but as one of thoſe miſchiefs which the weakneſs and corruption of human nature has introduced as the *leſſer* evil---it being thought far preferable to ſuffer the temporary inconveniencies of frequent elections, and ſometimes change of rulers, than, by rendering offices hereditary or perpetual, put it in the power of bad men to prevent, or ignorant men to miſtake the ends of government.

The people of the United States, watchful over their liberties, and ſolicitous of a juſt adminiſtration, have placed before the eyes of thoſe in power the terrors of *impeachment*, *forfeiture*, *reſponſibility*, *rotation*, and many other checks, ſerving either to keep them faithful by the fears of puniſhment and diſgrace, or to open a way for their *removal*, when it is found unſafe to *truſt* them any longer.

But theſe are conſtitutional *remedies*, to be applied if government ſhould at any time fall into *bad* hands; and it would be as abſurd to uſe them in any *other* caſe, as for a man in perfect health to call to his aid the ſkill of a phyſician and all his nauſeous preſcriptions: a man who has done his duty in office, ſhould no more be removed by *rotation* than turned out by *impeachment*; the wrong would be as great in the one caſe as the other---all the difference would lie in the *manner* of doing it: and in this it is theſe perſons err---by an *indiſcriminate* exerciſe of that power, which in every view ought only to be exerted in caſes of *neceſſity*; they adopt as a principle of *repreſentation*, what can only be conſidered as a wiſe *caution* in the ſocial compact.

Our *conſtitution* would indeed have been dangerouſly defective, if it had not provided ſome method, by which to rid us of knaves and fools, who might accidentally get into power---but the adminiſtration of government would prove equally deſtructive, if, in miſtaking the deſign of ſuch proviſion, we ſhould every year or two turn out of office our wiſeſt legiſlators and moſt approved citizens. In ſhort, as I have before obſerved, it is a great privilege and bleſſing to us, that our conſtitution *admits* of changing the ſervants of the public at pleaſure---but I hope the generous and enlightened citizens of this ſtate may never ſo abuſe an honorable and neceſſary right, as to exert it without *ſufficient cauſe*: The ſtate of New-Jerſey will never forſake the men who have acted uprightly---nor puniſh thoſe who have been guilty of no crime.

I am perſuaded that every perſon of candor and diſcernment muſt perceive and acknowledge that it does not follow, becauſe we *may* remove our repreſentatives, that therefore we *ought* to do ſo, neither would juſtice approve, nor policy dictate the inference.

This doctrine of *rotation* is indeed held up to effect a change in the New-Jerſey delegation; but if it is a ſound principle in New-Jerſey, it muſt be ſo in Georgia, New-Hampſhire, and every where: The conſequence is, that throughout the United States there muſt periodically be a revolution of all our official characters: Of the *Senate* in ſix years---the *Preſident* in four years, and the *Repreſentatives* in two years---and no one ought to be re-elected, not even a *WASHINGTON!*

And after all, what is to be anſwered by this general overturning? Why truly nothing, but to gratify greedy office-hunters, and prevent ſome imaginary evils which *are* to enſue, by *continuing* very faithful men in their places.—The idea is too prepoſterous for a moment's conſideration. If a man were to carry the ſame principle into the private relations of life—were he to diſcard an *honeſt* ſervant, or a *ſincere* friend, merely to adopt *others*, or from an apprehenſion that the one *might* prove undutiful, or the other treacherous; he would be laughed at for his folly, or deſpiſed for his unkindneſs: the caſe is juſt the ſame, as applied to the political connexion of people and rulers. I think no more need be ſaid in anſwer to perſons, who alledge that there is *juſtice* and *policy* in turning men out of office who have acted well in in it—the propoſition deſtroys itſelf. I hope to be excuſed, however, for the few thoughts which I have thrown out by way of reply to the *formal* objections made by the enemies to our *old ticket*—I ſhall in a ſubſequent paper or two ſubmit to the good ſenſe of my countrymen ſome conſiderations, which may ſerve to ſhew a particular propriety in giving that *ticket* a decided preference in the enſuing election.

MARCUS.

[*To be continued.*]

* * *

TO BE LET,

FOR one or more years, and poſſeſſion had on the 25th of March next, the ancient Inn, called *Chatham*, and 230 acres of land, with the appurtenances; ſituate in London-Grove townſhip and county of Cheſter, on the great road from Lancaſter to Wilmington and Newport, about 17 miles from the former, and 15 miles from the latter. The general election for one of the diſtricts of the county is annually held at this houſe. The meſſuage, barn, ſtables and ſheds are all of ſtone, large, commodious and well finiſhed; and the buildings as well as the fences are in good order and repair. Alſo a meſſuage and 150 acres of land adjoining the above. This laſt eſtate would ſuit a ſhop-keeper, mechanic or farmer.

A good dwelling-houſe, offices, coach-houſe, ſtable, garden and wharf, on Front ſtreet, in the town of Newcaſtle, with a lot of 4½ acres of excellent marſh meadow, adjoining the town; 30 acres of land in the town of Newark; and a meſſuage and farm of 152 acres, ſituate on the north-weſt branch of Duck-creek, all in the county of Newcaſtle and ſtate of Delaware, are likewiſe to be let, and may be entered upon the day above-mentioned.

Any of the premiſes will be ſold at reaſonable prices, and the payments received by annual inſtalments.

There is likewiſe to be ſold, a very valuable eſtate called Camden, containing 350 acres of land and upwards, in Newcaſtle county aforeſaid, ſituate on Apoquinimink river, about half a mile alove the village, called Apoquinimink landing, or Cantwell's bridge, where a conſiderable trade is carried on. It lies a mile along the river: about 50 acres are arable, the reſt wood and marſh. Poſſeſſion of this farm may be had upon the 25th of March, 1792. Alſo to be ſold, a tract of land, called Cheapland, containing about 440 acres, in the Hundred of Apoquinimink and county aforeſaid, now under leaſe to Mr. James Harris: about a third part is cleared, the reſt is well timbered, and about 50 acres of good meadow may be made. The payments will be made very eaſy to the purchaſers, and mortgages on the premiſes will be received as ſecurity.

THOMAS M'KEAN.

Philadelphia Jan. 3, 1791.

TO BE LET,

And poſſeſſion given on the 15th April next,

THAT noted Tavern, known by the name of the *White-horſe*, on the main road leading from Philadelphia to Reading, 41 miles from the former, and 13 from the latter, with 120 acres of land, part excellent meadow, with two bearing orchards, on which is erected a large commodious ſtone dwelling houſe, kitchen and out-houſes, good barn and ſtabling, with ſheds for 30 teams. For particulars, enquire of GEORGE DOUGLASS, adjoining the premiſes.

‡

January 1ſt, 1791.

PITTSBURG, January 1.

The arrival of Mr. Robins at this place from Sanduſky, and the accounts brought by him of the diſpoſition of the Indians, is rather unfavorable. It appears that they are determined early in the ſpring to turn out for war, and commit depredations on the frontiers; that they are greatly elevated with the iſſue of the late campaign, and (when ſpeaking of it) ſay they are more than men. It may be neceſſary for the inhabitants on the frontiers to keep a watchful eye, although there may be no great danger, as a report of this kind never loſes by frequent repeating; and we flatter ourſelves their attention will be called to a more diſtant quarter, in order to protect themſelves.

The navigation of the Ohio has been cloſed this ſome time, ſo that all communication, by that channel, is for the preſent ſtopped between this country and Kentucky.

PHILADELPHIA, *January* 19.

Captain Eldridge, who arrived at Annapolis a few days ago, in the ſhip Louiſa, after a paſſage of 58 days from London, informs, that on the firſt of December, in lat. 22, 23, long. 46, 20, he ſpoke the brig Adventure, of Boſton, Gardner Hammond, maſter, from Dublin, bound for New-York, out 23 days; that, on the 8th of December, in lat. 22, 20, long. 58, he ſpoke the brig Enterpriſe, ——, maſter, from New-London, bound for Demerara, out 16 days; that, on the 9th of December, in lat. 23, 14, long. 60, 0, he ſpoke the ſloop Harmony, Medcall Bowler, maſter, from Providence, bound for Guadaloupe, out 15 days; and that, on the 17th of December, in lat. 33, 30, long. 72, 30, he ſpoke the brig Grange, of New-York, Richard Griffith, maſter, from Amſterdam, bound for Charleſton, South-Carolina, out 69 days.---Capt. Eldridge alſo informs, that Capt. Wm. Wyer, in the brig Two Brothers, was to ſail from the Downs, for New-York, on the 8th of November.

By the GOVERNOR *of the State of* New-Jerſey.

THE following is a true liſt of the names of all the perſons propoſed as candidates, to be voted for by the electors of New-Jerſey as Repreſentatives in the Congreſs of the United States, that have been returned to me by the reſpective clerks of the ſeveral counties in this ſtate, and which, according to the directions of an act of the Legiſlature in that behalf lately made and provided, I am to cauſe to be publiſhed in certain newspapers therein mentioned:

John Bayard,
John Beatty,
John Benſon,
Joſeph Bloomfield,
Elias Boudinot,
James Cadwallader,
Lambert Cadwallader,
Archibald Campbell,
Abraham Clark,
Franklin Davenport,
Jonathan Dayton,
Samuel Dick,
George I. Dooremus,
Jeremiah Eldredge,
Joſeph Ellis,
Ebenezer Elmer,
*Jonathan Elmer,
*Frederick Frelinghuyſen,
John Harring,
Dr. Thomas Henderſon,
Cornelius Hennion,
Robert Hooper,
Robert L. Hooper,
Robert Hoops,
Dr. Ebenezer Howell,
Richard Howell,
Joſeph Hugg,
William Eugene Imlay,
Aaron Kitchel,
Dr. Henry Land,
Garret Leydecker,
James Linn,
Bateman Lloyd,
Abraham Ogden,
Robert Ogden,
James Parker,
Abraham Ryerſon,
James Schureman,
Adonijah Schuyler,
Samuel Sharp,
John Shepherd,
Thomas Sinnickſon,
Job Smith, ſen.
*Samuel W. Stockton,
Dr. John Witherſpoon.

Given under my hand, at New-Brunſwick, the fifth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-one. WM. PATERSON.

☞ The names are alphabetically arranged. Thoſe marked thus (*) decline to ſerve. WM. PATERSON.

At a numerous and reſpectable meeting of the Manufacturers, Mechanicks, and Inhabitants of the City and County of Philadelphia, held at the Old Court-houſe, on Saturday Evening the 15th inſtant, to take into conſideration the propriety of preſenting a memorial to the Congreſs of the United States to exempt from militia duty apprentices and other minors, --

Reſolved, That it is the opinion of this meeting, that it is eligible and proper to preſent a memorial to Congreſs on this ſubject.

Reſolved, That the following memorial, now reported by the Committee appointed at a former meeting to prepare a memorial, be adopted; and that it be recommended to our fellow-citizens to ſubſcribe the ſame, and aſſiſt in obtaining the requeſt therein contained.

Reſolved, That a Committee be appointed to tranſmit a copy of this memorial to ſuch towns and places in the United States, as they ſhall conceive proper, and a circular letter accompanying the ſame, requeſting the aid and concurrence of our fellow-citizens in other parts of the United States, in attaining the object of ſaid memorial, and to forward to Congreſs memorials on the ſame ſubject.

Reſolved, That Committees be appointed in the ſeveral Wards in the City of Philadelphia, in the Northern Liberties, and Diſtrict of Southwark, to carry about the ſaid memorial, for the purpoſe of obtaining ſubſcribers to the ſame.

JOSEPH SNOWDEN, *Chairman.*

To the Honorable the Senate and the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States.

The memorial of the Subſcribers, Citizens and Inhabitants of the City of Philadelphia and its environs,

Reſpectfully ſheweth,

THAT they have conſidered with attention, the principles of the bill for organizing and diſciplining the militia of the United States, now in its progreſs through your Honorable Houſe, which includes, in the deſcription of thoſe ſubject to militia duties, apprentices in general.

With deference to the Honorable Body whom they addreſs, they beg leave to ſuggeſt, that the immediate tendency and inevitable conſequences of rendering apprentices objects of the proviſions of this law muſt be injurious to the intereſts of this country, but more particularly to the manufacturing and trading part of the community, to which claſs your memorialiſts belong.

From thoſe obſervations which immediately occur, permit your memorialiſts to ſelect the following, truſting, that from further deliberation upon the ſubject, the collected wiſdom of your Honorable Body will derive others more forcible and concluſive.

It is apprehended, that to ſubject apprentices to the duties of the militia will diſcourage maſters from taking them, as they would be thereby involved in the expence of providing them with arms and accoutrements: hence it will diſcourage the growth and improvement of the mechanic arts---will impede the progreſs of commerce---and eventually reduce us again to that ignoble and pernicious dependence upon foreign countries and foreign merchants, from which we have begun, with the moſt favorable auſpices, to emancipate ourſelves.

Nor would its moral be leſs pernicious than its political conſequences. It will inevitably tend to weaken the authority of the maſter, and leſſen the obedience of the apprentice: it will accuſtom the latter to ſcenes and ſituations, from which morality ſeldom returns without a taint: which will impair the ſpirit of induſtry, and injure the habits of frugality: and, while a direct invaſion is made of the property poſſeſſed by the maſter in the moſt valuable period of the apprenticeſhip---the apprentice will be gradually loſing the benefit of his maſter's inſtructions, at the expence of his morals, and perhaps of his health, without tendering any equivalent advantage to his country.

Part of theſe remarks apply no leſs to the ſituation of your memorialiſts as fathers, than as concerned in trade or manufactures.

Upon mature age, evil examples make leſs impreſſion than upon youth. That bad habits are eaſily acquired, and may be long retained by the flexible and ductile minds of young people, is a remark, which experience has converted into a maxim; upon which it is ſurely unneceſſary for your memorialiſts to enlarge; but which they truſt will ſuggeſt the propriety of exempting from the duties of militia ſervice, except in time of actual invaſion, all perſons under the age of twenty-one years.

Theſe conſiderations are reſpectfully ſubmitted by the ſubſcribers.

The following is a copy of the Circular Letter mentioned in the third reſolution.

Philadelphia, January 16, 1791.

S I R,

WE do ourſelves the honor, purſuant to the appointment of a numerous and reſpectable meeting of the tradeſmen, mechanics, and other citizens of the city and county of Philadelphia, to encloſe you a memorial to the fœderal legiſlature, praying an exemption from militia duty for apprentices and other minors. We need not, we truſt, expatiate on the importance of the ſubject: it is too obvious to require illuſtration. As the influence of our exertions muſt, in a great meaſure, depend upon a powerful cooperation of all parties intereſted---and as the bill for organizing the militia is liable and likely to be paſſed without delay, we requeſt you will, with all ſpeed, convene a meeting of your fellow-citizens, for the purpoſe of collecting their ſenſe on this weighty buſineſs: and, ſhould they coincide in opinion with us, we make no doubt their repreſentations to Congreſs will arrive as ſoon as diſtance and other circumſtances will allow.

JOSEPH SNOWDEN, *Chairman*,
WILLIAM WILL,
MATHEW CAREY,
WILLIAM MONTGOMERY,
JOSHUA HUMPHREYS,
JOHN TODD, jun.

☞ NOTICE is hereby given to the public, that to render the beſtowing of Clothes to the Poor more eaſy, they will be received by the Rev. Aſhbel Green, in Third near Race-ſtreet, No. 128; and by Mr. Joſeph Turner, in Southwark; alſo by the Treaſurer, Mr, John Field, in Front-ſtreet, at the corner of Black-Horſe alley. It is found that the article of cloathing is in great demand, and highly ſerviceable to the poor.

For the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED SOCIETY,

Formed in Allen Townſhip, Northampton County, January 16th, 1790.

AS it appears from obſervation that bodies of men, under a well regulated conſtitution, have ever been found beneficial to mankind; we therefore, thinking it a duty incumbent on every lover of learning to promote and encourage Literature and uſeful Knowledge, do form ourſelves into a ſociety for the following purpoſes, viz. To raiſe a collection of the moſt uſeful books for the inſtruction of this ſociety, and others who may hereafter make application—As alſo to erect a building for the accommodation of a ſchool, where there ſhall be tutors provided capable of teaching all the uſeful branches, which are generally taught in our modern ſchools.

Rule I. This ſociety ſhall meet once in two weeks, and continue from five o'clock till nine P. M. Any member abſenting himſelf, ſhall for every ſuch offence be fined one-fifth of a dollar, unleſs in caſe of ſickneſs, or ſome other reaſon which the Truſtees ſhall deem ſufficient.

Rule II. There ſhall be choſen by ballot, a Preſident, Vice-Preſident, Secretary and Treaſurer, who ſhall remain in office the ſpace of ſix months, capable of re-election. There ſhall alſo be choſen, three perſons to act as Truſtees, whoſe buſineſs it ſhall be to prvide all neceſſaries, form contracts, and diſcharge all ſuch debts as may be contracted on account of the Society. They ſhall alſo have power to draw on the Treaſurer for ſuch ſums of money, as the duties aſſiged them ſhall from time to time require.

Rule III. The duty of the Preſident ſhall be to preſide at all meetings of the ſociety, regulate the debates, and determine all queſtions of order, and in all conteſts ſhall have two votes. He ſhall have power to draw on the Treaſurer for ſuch ſums of money as the Society ſhall at any of their meetings order to be paid. He ſhall ſubſcribe all acts, and other inſtruments of writing belonging to the Society, and ſhall call ſpecial meetings, when thereunto requeſted by the Truſtees.

Rule IV. The Vice-Preſident ſhall, in the abſence of the Preſident, preſide at each meeting, and ſhall have the whole power and authority, and perform every duty of the Preſident. But if the Preſident and Vice Preſident ſhall be abſent, the meeting ſhall chooſe a Chairman by ſhew of hands; and the perſon choſen ſhall preſide, and have the ſame power and authority, and perform the ſame duty as the Preſident.

Rule V. The Secretary ſhall keep fair and regular entries of all rules and regulations, a regiſter of the names of the members, and minutes of the proceedings at the ſeveral meetings. He ſhall make and atteſt certificates of the admiſſion of members, record all fines incurred, and furniſh the Treaſurer with an account thereof. He ſhall do and perform all ſuch buſineſs incident to his office as the Society may from time to time require.

Rule VI. The Treaſurer ſhall receive all ſubſcriptions, fines, donations and other property of the Society, and keep fair accounts of his receipts and expenditures: He ſhall not pay any money but by warrant from the Preſident, or in his abſence from the Vice-Preſident or Chairman, in the body of which warrant ſhall be expreſſed the uſe or uſes for which the ſame is given; which warrant, with a receipt for the ſum therein expreſſed, ſhall be his ſecurity. He ſhall, previous to every election, ſettle his accounts with the Truſtees, and he ſhall pay all orders drawn upon him agreeable to theſe rules and regulations, and not otherwiſe.

Rule VII. Every perſon who ſhall become a member of this Society, at the time of ſubſcribing, ſhall pay a ſum not leſs than eight dollars, for the uſe of the Society, and ſhall pay quarterly for the like uſe, not leſs than one half dollar. Any perſon deſirous of becoming a member of this Society ſhall be propoſed at a ſtated meeting, and ſhall be ballotted for at a ſucceeding one, when, if there be two thirds of the members preſent in his favor, he ſhall be admitted, but not otherwiſe; and every member of this Society ſhall receive a certificate of his admiſſion, ſigned by the Preſident, and atteſted by the Secretary.

Rule VIII. All diſorderly members, after being reprimanded twice by the Preſident, ſhall the third time be publicly diſgraced, and expelled the ſociety, and all privileges ariſing therefrom.

Rule IX. This Society ſhall not refund any part of their money to any member, unleſs in caſe of emigration; any member emigrating from this Society to any diſtant part, ſhall receive ſuch a proportion of the capital ſtock as by the Truſtees ſhall be thought juſt.

Rule X. The heir or aſſignee of any member, who ſhall be called away by death, ſhall be entitled to the deceaſed's ſeat; and his proportion of books and money in the poſſeſſion of the Society, if he becomes a member; if not, to ſuch a part as the Truſtees think equitable, according to the foregoing rules.

Rule XI. If any member ſhall be one quarterly payment in arrears, he ſhall be fined one fifth of a dollar; and if he ſhall neglect or refuſe to pay ſuch fine, and ſhall be two quarterly payments in arrears, he ſhall no longer be conſidered as a member.

Rule XII. If any diſpute ſhall ariſe between members of this Society concerning either public or private property, which might admit of a ſuit at law, ſuch diſpute ſhall be referred to the determination of a committee choſen by the contending parties, to whoſe verdict they ſhall ſubmit, upon pain of expulſion.

Rule XII. The foregoing Rules and Regulations ſhall be taken as the eſſential Laws of this Society; and no part thereof ſhall be altered or amended, but by a concurrence of two thirds of the members preſent.

(Signed) ISAAC HOLLOWAY, Preſident.
Atteſt. *James Ralſton*, Secretary.

✳ ✳ ✳

To be SOLD by public Vendue,

On the tenth day of February next, on the premiſes, late the eſtate of Ellis Davis, deceaſed,

A Valuable Plantation, containing two hundred and ninety-ſeven acres of good land, lying in the townſhip of Goſhen, in the County of Cheſter, within two miles of Weſt-Cheſter; on the premiſes are a large ſtone dwelling-houſe, and a kitchen adjoining the ſame, with a pump and good well of water therein, a large ſtone and frame barn with two threſhing floors, and ſtabling under the whole, a good apple orchard, between thirty and forty acres of good meadow, well watered with the main branch of Cheſter creek, one hundred acres of good woodland. About ſixty acres of ſaid land will admit of being ſold ſeparate, whereon are a log houſe, ſtabling, and other improvements. Attendance will be given, and conditions of ſale made known, by the ſubſcribers,

¶ GEORGE DAVIS,
WILLIAM SMITH,
Jan. 15, 1791. ISAAC HAINES.

To be SOLD or LET,

A Valuable PLANTATION, in Eaſt Nantmill Townſhip, Cheſter County, about 38 miles from Philadelphia, containing about 300 acres, 180 thereof cleared, the remainder good woodland, moſtly of cheſnut and oak; about 60 acres of watered meadow already made, and more may be made with little expence. There are on the premiſes, two good dwelling-houſes, one of ſtone, the other brick; two good barns, one of ſtone, 76 by 36 feet, with ſtabling under the whole, and the other of logs, 53 by 24 feet; a good ſpring-houſe near the door; two good orchards of the beſt fruit trees, with a good mill-ſeat. For particulars enquire of the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes.

January 17, 1791. ¶ MICHAEL WARTMAN.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of FREDERICK DOUBER, late of the Northern Liberties of the City of Philadelphia, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment; and thoſe to whom the ſaid deceaſed was indebted are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, for ſettlement, to

January 12, 1791. † FREDERICK DOUBER, or } Executors.
JACOB STROWS, }

Vine-ſtreet, No. 26, January 15, 1791.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of JOSEPH STEWART, late of Philadelphia, Cooper, deceaſed; and all perſons indebted to the eſtate of JOHN MOORE, late of Philadelphia, Blackſmith, deceaſed; and all perſons indebted to the eſtate of ANDREW CAPE, deceaſed; are deſired to make immediate payment. And all perſons having any demands againſt either of the above mentioned eſtates are once more requeſted to render their accounts, duly atteſted for ſettlement, without delay, to

§ RICHARD WHITEHEAD, *Acting Executor.*

WAS left at the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Weſt-Bradford townſhip, Cheſter county, by John Ryan, drover, a brown COW, with ſome white in her face, which he ſays had followed his drove. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, and take her away,

‡ ROBERT WOODARD.

Weſt-Cheſter, Cheſter county, Jan. 17, 1791.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, at the houſe of Allen Cunningham, inn-keeper, in the townſhip of New-London, on Tueſday, the 8th day of February next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a tract or parcel of land, containing about 30 acres, ſituate in the townſhip of Eaſt-Nottingham, bounded by the Maryland line, Big-Elk creek, and land of Robert Owens; taken in execution as the eſtate of John Hill, and to be ſold, by

CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

Weſt-Cheſter, Cheſter county, Jan. 17, 1791.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the houſe of Allen Cunningham, inn-keeper, in the townſhip of New-London, on Tueſday, the 8th day of February next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a Meſſuage and Tract of Land, ſituate in the ſaid townſhip of New-London, bounded by lands of Robert Finney, James Law and others, containing 108 acres, more or leſs; taken in execution as the eſtate of John Huſton, and to be ſold, by

CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

Run away from Burlington,

A NEGRO Lad, named POMPEY, about 21 years of age, yellowiſh complexion, had his leg broke, which is ſet crooked, and makes him walk lame; he had on, when he went away, a ticklenburg ſhirt and trowſers; an old brown coat, a pair of boots too ſhort in the feet, and a round hat; he took with him a bundle, in which was a ticklenburg ſhirt, a pair of Ruſſia ſheeting trowſers, a pair of overalls, a light coloured broad cloth coat, with other articles. It is ſuppſed he will endeavour to get on board ſome veſſel: Therefore all maſters of veſſels are forewarned taking him off. Whoever apprehends ſaid Negro, and confines him in any goal, or brings him home, ſhall receive Four Dollars, and reaſonable charges, from REYNOLD KEEN, Eſq; in Philadelphia, or JOHN LAWRENCE, in Burlington.

June 12, 1790. tf.

Philadelphia, January 11, 1791.

I Do hereby forewarn all perſons from truſting JOHN BANTZ, on my account, as I will pay no debts of his contracting after this date, unleſs compelled by law. † HENRY MILLER.

Salem County, State of New-Jerſey, January 10, 1791.

WAS committed to the gaol of this county, on the 3d inſtant, a Negro Man, who calls himſelf CHARLES, ſays he is a freeman, that he came from Suſſex County, on Delaware, the 27th day of June laſt; he is 5 feet 10 inches high, very black, has a large mouth, a good ſett of teeth, his left eye is ſmaller than the right; is knock kneed, and his right knee ſtands the moſt in. He has very large feet, his cloaths he has on appear to be new, and none that he ſtarted with, but a lead coloured ſurtout coat; he is about 23 years old, of a pleaſant and ſmiling countenance when ſpoken to; he was committed on ſuſpicion of being a run-away ſlave. His maſter, if any he has, is deſired to come, pay charges, and take him away, or elſe he will be ſold for the ſame in four weeks from the date hereof, by

† ZENOS SMITH, Gaoler.

Norris-town, Montgomery county, Jan. 12, 1791.

WAS taken up on the 27th day of December laſt, and committed to the gaol of Montgomery county, on ſuſpicion of his being a run-away, a negro man, who ſays his name is SIMON CORNEY, and that he was a ſervant to Nathaniel Satterfield, of Kent county, Delaware State, near Mifflin's croſs roads. He is a thick ſquare made fellow, about 5 feet 6 inches high, appears to be 27 or 28 years of age. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away, within three weeks from the date hereof, or he will be ſold for the charges and coſts of impriſonment, by WILLIAM STROUD, Gaoler.

WAS taken up adrift in Delaware Bay, a ſmall FLAT or SHALLOP, about five or ſix and thirty feet keel, and about fourteen or fifteen feet beam, has lately been repaired, has a pitch bottom, and no letters on her ſtern, with a new main-ſail, jibb better than half worn, her ſhrouds and running rigging almoſt new, a chain for a cable, no anchor, ſuppoſed the anchor has been let go and loſt in the ice. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take poſſeſſion, where ſhe now lies in ſafe harbour in Jacob's creek, at the upper end of Duncks's beach. The owner or owners may have intelligence of ſaid veſſel, by enquiring of ELIHU ELDREDGE, in Bacon's neck, Greenwich townſhip, Cumberland county, ſtate of New-Jerſey, or LEWIS HUMPHREYS, living on Tindle's iſland.

January 6. 1791. §

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, living in Radnor Townſhip, Delaware County, on the night of the 26th of December laſt, the following articles, viz. 3¾ yards of Moreen, of a purple colour; 1 Ruſſia ſheeting ſhirt; 1 pair of ribbed thread ſtockings; 1 ditto black and white worſted; 1 ditto grey woollen yarn; 2 raſors in a paper caſe; the ſaid articles are ſuppoſed to be ſtolen by a traveller, who called himſelf Arthur Hambleton, and ſaid he had been a Britiſh ſoldier; he is about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, grey headed; has loſt his left eye, he ſays at the battle of Bunker's-hill. The ſaid traveller had with him a good bag, marked A. P. and numbered with red chalk; 2 pair of boots; 1 great coat of a light colour; and ſome other articles, which I am informed he ſtole from a man in Charleſtown Townſhip, Cheſter County. A Reward of TWO DOLLARS will be paid for the thief, if convicted, and a reaſonable compenſation for the goods, if returned. ¶ JOHN PARKES.

Radnor townſhip, January 3, 1791.

TWENTY SHILLINGS Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN, on or about the 29th ult. out of Greenwich Iſland Meadows, a large bodied bay MARE, between 14 and 15 hands high, about 8 or 9 years old, has never been docked, nor trimmed lately, a natural trotter. Whoever brings ſaid Mare to the ſubſcriber, living in Race-ſtreet, between Fourth and Fifth-ſtreets, ſhall receive the above Reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by PHILIP HALL.

Philadelphia, January 10, 1791. †

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the honorable Thomas M'Kean, Eſq; Doctor of Laws, Chief Juſtice of the ſupreme court of the ſtate of Pennſylvania, and of the courts of oyer and terminer and general gaol delivery, in and for the ſaid ſtate; the honorable William Auguſtus Atlee, Eſq; and the honorable George Bryan, Eſq; Juſtices of the ſaid courts, have iſſued their precept, bearing date the ſixteenth inſtant, to me directed, for holding a court of oyer and terminer and general gaol delivery, at the State-houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, for the city and county of Philadelphia, on Monday, the 24th day of January next:

NOTICE is hereby given to the Mayor, Recorder and Aldermen, of the city of Philadelphia, all Juſtices of the peace, the Coroners, Eſcheators and Conſtables, within the city and county of Philadelphia, that they be then and there in their own perſons, with their rolls, records, indictments, and other remembrances, to do thoſe things which to their offices, in that behalf, appertain to be done: Alſo, all they who will proſecute againſt the priſoners that are or then ſhall be in the gaol of the ſaid city and county are to be then and there, to proſecute againſt them as ſhall be juſt.

Dated at Philadelphia, the 20th day of December, in the year of our Lord 1790, and in the fifteenth year of American independence. JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH!

To be LET,

A PLANTATION, in Montgomery county, bounded by Perqueoming and Skippack creeks, about 23 miles from Philadelphia, formerly occupied by Arnold Fox, now by George High. The cleared land and meadow are about 100 acres. There are on the premiſes, a good ſtone dwelling houſe, an apple orchard, and a large range for cattle. A quantity of wood on the land may be exchanged for lime to manure with. The lime kiln is about two miles from the premiſes. Poſſeſſion will be given on the 20th day of March next.

Alſo a FRAME HOUSE, and GARDEN LOT of about one acre, in Philadelphia, on Walnut-ſtreet, between Thirteenth and Broad-ſtreets from Delaware. Poſſeſſion will be given the 1ſt day of March next.---For further particulars and terms, apply to

DANIEL RUNDLE,

In Market-ſtreet, between Seventh and Eighth-ſtreets.

Philadelphia, 29th November, 1790. ‡

War Department, Sept. 9th, 1790.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the Military Invalids of the United States, that the ſums to which they are annually entitled, and which will become due on the 4th day of March enſuing, will be paid on the ſaid day, by the Commiſſioners of the Loans within the ſtates reſpectively, under ſuch regulations as the Preſident of the United States may direct.

H. KNOX, *Secretary for the Department of War.*

[The Printers in the reſpective ſtates are requeſted to publiſh the above in their Newſpapers, for the ſpace of two months.]

Juſt Publiſhed, and to be Sold, Wholeſale or Retail,

At *W. & D. Hall's* Book-ſtore,

No. 51. MARKET-STREET,

Poor Richard's Almanack,

For the Year of our Lord, 1791.

Being the third after Leap-Year.

Containing, beſides the uſual Aſtronomical Calculations,

THE Conſtitution of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania.----An eaſy method for knowing the principal Stars.---A receipt for Pomona Wine: Communicated by a Farmer, who had uſed it in his family.- -Receipt to make Cyder of the firſt quality: Communicated by a Jerſey Farmer.--- A cheap and wholeſome ſubſtitute for Rum: Recommended to reapers and other labourers.---A method of curing the Bloody Flux: By an American Phyſician.---To prevent the fatal effects of the Bite of a Mad Dog.---To ſtop a Spitting of Blood: Taken from Doctor *Ruſh's* Medical Inquiries and Obſervations.-- A variety of Maxims and Obſervations, moral, critical and miſcellaneous.----Tables of Intereſt of Six and Seven per Cent.---Table of the Value and Weight of Coins, as they now paſs in England, Pennſylvania and New-York -- A Table ſhewing the value of any number of Dollars, from 1 to 10,000, at Seven Shillings and Six-pence each.---Yearly meetings of the People called Quakers.---Times of holding Courts of Law in Pennſylvania, New-York, New-Jerſey and Delawave.---Account of Poſt Towns.---Croſs Poſts.---Roads, &c.

POETRY.

The Summum Bonum, or infallible Receipt for Happineſs.---Œconomy.---Effects of youthful Folly.---The Fruitleſs Toil.---An Axiom.---A Cure for the Evils of Life.---The Virtues.---A Soliloquy on Death.

TO BE SOLD,

THE large, commodious TAVERN in the Borough of of Cheſter, on the main-ſtreet leading to the Bridge, now in the tenure of William Hazelwood.

The Houſe is brick and 3 ſtories high, has 4 rooms on each floor, a large kitchen adjoining, and a well of excellent water, under cover, between the houſe and kitchen; the ſtable is ſtone, ſufficiently large to contain 40 horſes, and has room above to hold ſeveral tons of hay; the garden is large, and in fine order. There is alſo a LOT of 3 acres belonging to the premiſes, which is in high cultivation, and encloſed with cedar poſts and rails; this lot bounds on Cheſter-creek, which, being tide-water at this place, affords an inexhauſtible ſource of rich manure. The whole premiſes are in good repair. An indiſputable title will be given. Apply to the ſubſcriber, in Philadelphia, at No. 20, Second-ſtreet, South.

Dec. 27, 1790. DAVID JACKSON.

N. B. On ſale of the above eſtate, the SIX per Cent. FUNDED DEBT of the United States will be received in payment AT PAR, and the Three per Cents, deferred Six per Cents, and Final Settlements, at their higheſt Market Value. tf.

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, in Montgomery county, containing 210 acres, of which about one half is woodland, 12 acres meadow and more may be made, and the remainder arable. It is ſituated about 14 miles from Philadelphia, in Upper Dublin townſhip, now in the tenure of Edward Wells; the woodland in particular very valuable on account of the vicinity of ſeveral lime-kilns. There are on the premiſes, a good ſtone houſe, barn and a large orchard. The terms will be made eaſy to the purchaſer. For particulars enquire of Colonel Robert Loller, or Colonel George Smith, of Montgomery county, or of John Raſer, in Philadelphia. December 29, 1790.

FOR SALE, A VALUABLE ESTATE,

CONSISTING of 250 acres of good Land, a Griſt-mill and Saw-mill, ſituate in Wright's town, Bucks county, 24 miles from Philadelphia, and 5 from Newtown. Enquire of the ſubſcriber, near Coryell's Ferry. ‡ JOHN WATSON.

TO BE LET or SOLD,

A TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE and LOT, on Third ſtreet continued, a little below South-ſtreet, on terms that will be made eaſy to the purchaſer. The Lot is 130 feet deep, and is clear of ground-rent. Enquire of the PRINTERS, or of BENJAMIN NONES, Broker, in South Front-ſtreet.

January 3, 1791.

A large Quantity of BARK wanted.

ALL thoſe who may have oak timber to cut down, either for making ſtaves, ſawing into ſcantling, or other purpoſes, are hereby requeſted to ſave it as much as may be until the time for ſtripping off the bark arrives, viz. the firſt of April, and from that it will run to the firſt of June, or longer; and, when ſtripped, to put it up thin, that it may dry ſoon, and that it do not take immediate damage from rain, by keeping always the outſide of the bark to the weather. And for their encouragement, we do engage to pay not leſs than forty ſhillings per cord for Spaniſh, cheſnut oak, hemlock, and birch barks; and not leſs than twenty-five ſhillings per cord for white and black oak bark, brought to this market, well cured, and in merchantable order, at leaſt until the firſt day of July next.

JACOB WEAVER,
Dec. 22d, 1790. JONATHAN MEREDITH,
t J. JOHN HAWORTH.

Plaſter of Paris,

OF THE VERY BEST QUALITY,

Ground to any degree of fineneſs, to ſuit the purchaſer,

To be Sold at the GAOL in Philadelphia.

The price at preſent is *Three Shillings* per buſhel, where it will be continued to be ſold on the loweſt terms occaſionally.

THE great advantages ariſing from this important manure are now pretty generally underſtood by the farmers in the neighbourhood of the city; but perhaps its ſucceſs in gardens is not ſo much known. Some experiments made this ſpring on cabbage plants have been attended with aſtoniſhing effects.

Great care will be taken that none but the very beſt ſort ſhall be ground at the Gaol; and as the giving uſeful employment to the criminals will contribute to the benefit of the community, it is hoped that it may prove an additional inducement to farmers and gardeners to make trial of ſo convenient a manure. tf

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WHEREAS I, the ſubſcriber, did, on the 26th day of June, 1786, give a Bond to a certain *Samuel Burmon*, for the ſum of £ 140, payable in two years and ſix months after date: This is therefore to warn all perſons againſt taking an aſſignment of ſaid Bond, as I am determined not to pay the ſame, by reaſon of frauds in the articles and damages ſuſtained, for which the ſaid Bond was given. ‡

May 27, 1790. 1 y. SAMUEL DOLLESS.

George Tudor, *Broker,*

At his Office, the north ſide of Market-ſtreet, three doors above Second-ſtreet, oppoſite the Old Court-houſe, Philadelphia,

BUYS, ſells and exchanges the different ſpecies of Paper Money, Certificates and Public Securities of this and every other ſtate in the union.

Furniſhes Certificates and State Money for the Land-Office, and the buſineſs of taking out Warrants, Patents, &c. done with diſpatch.

Every Kind of transferable Property, real and perſonal, diſpoſed of to the beſt advantage, on very reaſonable terms.

Shelled Barley, Tobacco, Snuff, Chocolate, Muſtard, Starch and Hair Powder,

Manufactured and Sold by

JOSEPH FEW,

DRAWBRIDGE.

HE ALSO SELLS —— American manufactured F. and F. F. Gunpowder of an excellent quality.

THE HIGHEST PRICE GIVEN FOR

MUSTARD SEED.

Bank of North-America,

January 1, 1791,

AT a meeting of the directors this day, a dividend of three and a half per cent. was declared on the capital ſtock for the laſt half year; and the ſame will be paid to the ſtockholders or their repreſentatives at any time after the 10th inſtant.

THOMAS WILLING, Preſident.

Wikoff and *Harriſon,*

DRUGGISTS,

On the north ſide of Market, between Front and Second-ſtreets, have imported in the laſt veſſels from London and Amſterdam, a large aſſortment of

DRUGS and MEDICINES,

Which they will diſpoſe of WHOLESALE and RETAIL, on the moſt reaſonable terms, for caſh or ſhort credit:

Alſo, a General Aſſortment of

Paints, Glaſs and Dye-ſtuffs.

PAINTS. White lead dry, ditto ground in oil; Spaniſh brown dry, ditto ground in oil; Red lead; Yellow ochre; Pruſſian blue; Patent yellow; Venetian red; Verdigreaſe; Vermillion; Lampblack.

DYE-STUFFS. Arnotta; Madder; Red wood Fuſtick.

GLASS. 28 by 24, 20 by 16, 18 by 14, 16 by 12, 12 by 10, 11 by 9, 8 by 10, 7 by 9, and 6 by 8.

Orders attended to with punctuality and diſpatch. tf.

WHEREAS a certain John Moore, of Cheſter county, ſtate of Pennſylvania, did obtain a bond for about One Hundred and Fifty Pounds, Pennſylvania currency, payable the firſt day of January, 1791, from the ſubſcribers, living in Frederick county, Virginia; and ſaid bond being obtained in an unjuſt and fraudulent manner, we do hereby forewarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment of the ſame, as we are determined not to pay any part thereof. Witneſs our hands this 10th December, 1790.

JAMES SIMRALL,
¶ JOHN DONALDSON.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber on the 12th of November, 1790, an apprentice boy, named HENRY MAGG, but has changed his name to HARRY BARETT, by trade a taylor, has 3 years and 2 months to ſerve; had on when he went away a white ſhirt, lapell'd ſtriped green coating coat, with white metal buttons, ſtriped toylenet veſt with yellow buttons, queens cord pair of breeches, and mottled ſtockings; the third finger of his left hand is off at the firſt joint. Whoever ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall be handſomely rewarded, and reaſonable charges paid by JUSTINEAN FOX.

Philadelphia, Third-ſtreet, corner of Church alley, No. 11. †

N. B. All maſters of veſſels, and others, are forbid to harbour him or carry him off at their peril.

Ten Pounds Reward.

WAS ſtolen on Friday evening, the third of this inſtant, two likely bay MARES, one about 12 years old, the other 8 or 9 years old; the darkeſt bay carries herſelf very heavy, has large ears, and carries them bad, blind of an eye, has a ſmall ſpot of white on her off hind foot. The other has two curls on her forehead, with ſome white on her off hind foot, paces, trots and canters, and carries herſelf well. The above reward will be paid to any perſon who will ſecure the thief or thieves, ſo that they may be brought to juſtice, and the creatures had again, or Forty Shillings for either of the mares if brought home, and reaſonable charges, by JACOB SMITH, near Middletown, at Swetara ferry. † Dec. 6, 1790.

NOTICE is hereby given to all thoſe who have any demands againſt the eſtate of JOSEPH SWABEY, late of Salem, in Salem county, ſtate of New-Jerſey, deceaſed, to render in their accounts, properly atteſted, before the expiration of ſix months; and all thoſe indebted to ſaid eſtate are required to make immediate payment, to JONATHAN GIBBS or THOMAS CLEMENT, in Salem, or SAMUEL WILCOX, in Philadelphia, Adminiſtrators. wtf

Philadelphia, April 9, 1790.

BY virtue of ſeveral writs of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale, by Public Vendue on the Premiſes, on Saturday, the 22d of this inſtant, a certain Meſſuage or Tenement and three Plantations or Tracts of Land, all adjoining each other, ſituate in the Falls townſhip, Bucks county, bounded by the river Delaware, and by lands of Thomas Riche, William Biles, and by the fourth Tract, lately ſold off of the aforeſaid to John Hulmer and John Brown, jun. Taken in execution and to be ſold with the appurtenances, as late the property of Samuel Brown, by JACOB BENNET, Sheriff.

Newtown, 1ſt January, 1791.

Lottery-Office, Nov. 17th, 1790.

THE Managers of the City-Hall and Dickinſon College Lottery have the pleaſure to inform the Public, that they have commenced the rolling up of the Tickets at the Lottery-Office, No. 127, Race-ſtreet, oppoſite the German Church, where Tickets are to be had, as well as of the Managers.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.

JANUARY, 1791.] THE [NUMBER 3165.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1791.

To be Sold by the Subſcriber,

Living next door to the Croſs-keys, in Front-ſtreet, Philadelphia,

A Valuable Plantation lying in Oxford townſhip, Cheſter county, containing 294½ acres, about one half woodland, there are between 20 and 30 acres of good meadow, watered by a never failing run of water, there is on the place a good two ſtory ſtone houſe and kitchen, a two ſtory ſtone milk-houſe, three good ſprings of water on the place, over one of them is a new ſquare log houſe, 30 feet by 27, two ſtory high, with a cellar under the whole, and a fire place for waſh-houſe, a good log barn and orchard. For further particulars and terms of ſale, apply to

HUGH M'CULLOCH.

N. B. It may be entered on in the ſpring.

January 25th, 1791. tf

HOLY BIBLE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the public in general, and in particular to the ſubſcribers to the edition of the Holy Scriptures now printing by ISAAC COLLINS, at Trenton, that he has proceeded in the work as far as the book of Iſaiah: what confidence the public ought to have in the execution of it, he reſts upon the following teſtimonials of the attention given, both before and ſince he began the work, to have it neat and correct.

Trenton, December 23, 1789.

"AT a meeting of the committees of the General Aſſembly of the Preſbyterian Church, and of the Baptiſt Aſſociation, appointed by their reſpective ſocieties to concur with committees of any other denominations, to reviſe and correct the proof-ſheets, and, if neceſſary, to fix upon the moſt correct edition of the ſcriptures to be recommended to Mr. Collins, who propoſes to make an impreſſion of the Old and New Teſtament-----Preſent, of the committee of the General Aſſembly, The Rev. Dr. JOHN WITHERSPOON, Rev. JAMES F. ARMSTRONG.-----Of the committee of the Baptiſt Aſſociation, The Rev. OLIVER HART, Rev. Dr. SAMUEL JONES, Rev. BURGISS ALLISON.

"The buſineſs was opened with prayer by Dr. Witherſpoon---Mr. Hart was choſen Moderator---and Mr. J. F. Armſtrong, Clerk.

"It was agreed unanimouſly, That it be recommended to Mr. Collins to make his impreſſion of the Old and New Teſtaments from the Oxford edition; and that he be particularly attentive to the reviſal and correction of the proof-ſheets, firſt with the Oxford edition, and again with the Cambridge edition of 1668 by John Field; that all typographical errors be carefully corrected; and that where there appears any difference, either in words or in the omiſſion or addition of words between the two editions, that the preference be given to the Cambridge edition, which we think ought to be given on account of its antiquity and the eſtimation in which it is held.

"It is alſo recommended to Mr. Collins, to obtain the aſſiſtance of Judge Brearly, Judge Smith, James Ewing, Eſquire, and the Rev. James F. Armſtrong, as they live in the neighbourhood of the printer, to reviſe and correct the proof-ſheets as they come from the preſs, through the whole of the work.---The buſineſs was concluded with prayer by the Moderator. OLIVER HART, Moderator. Atteſted, JAMES F. ARMSTRONG, Clerk."

What attention has been paid to the recommendation of the aforeſaid committees, will appear from the following Extracts and Certificate.

Extract from the Minutes of the Philadelphia Baptiſt Aſſociation, held at New-York, October, 1790.

"ON the receipt of a letter from Mr. Iſaac Collins, printer, of Trenton, reſpecting ſubſcriptions for his bible, we earneſtly recommend to our churches, to promote the ſubſcriptions which are among them. Our committee, appointed laſt year to inſpect this work, inform us, it is executed as far as the book of Job, and that with the greateſt accuracy. Returns of the ſubſcriptions, and the money paid on ſubſcribing, may be made to the Rev. Mr. Foſter of New-York, Rev. Mr. Alliſon of Bordentown, and the Rev. Mr. Uſtick of Philadelphia.---WILLIAM VAN-HORNE, Clerk."

"ON motion, Reſolved, That the recommendation of the General Aſſembly of laſt year to the different Preſbyteries, to encourage an accurate impreſſion of the Holy Scriptures, now making by Mr. Iſaac Collins, of the ſtate of New-Jerſey, be continued; and that it be recommended to every individual of this Aſſembly, to promote and encourage this buſineſs in the Preſbytery to which he belongs.

"That the above is an authentic extract from the minutes of the General Aſſembly of the Preſbyterian Church, in the United States of America, at their ſeſſions in May 1790, is certified by ASHBEL GREEN, Clerk of the General Aſſembly.

"*December* 15, 1790."

"*December* 1790.

"THE underwritten have examined the edition of the Holy Scriptures which Mr. Iſaac Collins, of Trenton, is publiſhing, as far as he has proceeded---are highly ſatisfied with the neatneſs and accuracy of the work---and believe that, in the critical attention paid to the different editions of England and Scotland, to the difference of words which are to be found in theſe editions, and to the care beſtowed upon the execution of the whole, the work will be equal to any in the Engliſh language.---JOHN WITHERSPOON, SAMUEL S. SMITH, JAMES F. ARMSTRONG, OLIVER HART, SAMUEL JONES, BURGISS ALLISON.

Although the editor has met with conſiderable encouragement in his undertaking, yet, as the number of ſubſcriptions falls ſhort of his expectations, it is hoped that the approbation of thoſe ſocieties and individuals who have generouſly undertaken the inſpection of it---with the conſideration that half the work is executed---will be an inducement to the various denominations of chriſtians to patroniſe it---and to individuals to add their names to the liſt of Subſcribers.

CONDITIONS:

I. This work, to be contained in one large volume, quarto, of eleven hundred and ſixty pages, will be re-printed, page for page with the Oxford edition, on a beautiful new type, and good paper.

II. The price to ſubſcribers for the volume, well bound, Four Spaniſh Dollars; One Dollar to be paid at the time of ſubſcribing, the remainder on delivery of the book.

Since the firſt publication of theſe conditions the editor has printed DOWNAME's CONCORDANCE, which, with an INDEX of events, with their time and place, and a table of ſcripture meaſures, weights and coins, ſhall be added without any additional expence.

☞ *Subſcriptions will be received by* Joſeph Crukſhank *and* William Young, *Philadelphia*; *by* Samuel Loudon *and* Edmund Prior, *New-York*; *by* David Weſt *and* Ebenezer Larkin, *Boſton*; *by* Joſeph Townſend, *Baltimore*; *and by the Editor at Trenton.*

PHILADELPHIA.

CONGRESS.

※

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, January 14, 1791.

MR. BOURNE preſented a petition from Joſeph Wheaton, late an officer in the Continental army, requeſting indemnification for impreſſing forage for the uſe of the Continental troops, during the late war, and that payment may be made for the ſame at the public expence.

Mr. Speaker preſented a memorial from Andrew Brown of the city of Philadelphia, Printer, ſtating his intention to publiſh an elegant and correct edition of the laws, treaties, reſolutions, &c. of the United States; and praying Congreſs to adopt ſuch meaſures as will render the ſaid addition AUTHENTIC. It was read and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. P. Muhlenberg preſented a petition from Thomas Boyd, a diſabled ſoldier, which was read, and referred to the Secretary of War, to report thereon.

The committee, appointed for that purpoſe, reported a bill, to eſtabliſh officers for the purpoſe of granting lands within the territories of the United States; which being read the firſt and ſecond time, was referred to a committee of the whole on Thurſday next. Ordered, that 100 copies be printed in the mean time.

Mr. Fitzſimons, from the committee, to whom was referred the petition of ſundry officers of the navy of Pennſylvania, reported, that it appeared unadviſeable, that Congreſs ſhould grant the prayer of the petitioners.

On motion of Mr. Sedgwick, a committee, conſiſting of Meſſrs. Sedgwick, Benſon and Sevier, was appointed to prepare and bring in a bill, authorizing the Preſident of the United States to cauſe the debt due to foreign officers, on which the intereſt is now payable in Paris, at ſix per cent. per annum, to be paid and diſcharged.

Mr. Madiſon laid before the Houſe a memorial and certain reſolutions of the Senate of Virginia, expreſſing their diſapprobation of certain parts of an act of Congreſs, making proviſion for the payment of the debts of the United States.

The Houſe, in committee of the whole (Mr. Boudinot in the chair) reſumed the conſideration of the bill declaring the reſpective times, when the electors, to vote for a Preſident of the United States, ſhall be appointed or choſen, and ſhall give their votes; and having gone through the ſame, reported it with amendments. Adjourned.

MONDAY, January 17, 1791.

THE petition of Andrew Brown, printer, was referred to the Secretary of State.

A petition from George Glentworth, late ſenior phyſician and ſurgeon in the hoſpital department of the United States, praying compenſation for his ſervices, was read and referred to the Secretary of War.

A petition from Brigadier-General Donald Campbell, praying payment of intereſt on a ſettled account, was read: and on motion that it ſhould be referred to the Secretary of the Treaſury, the queſtion paſſed in the negative.

A petition from Daniel Ellis and John Howe, executors of Samuel Howe, requeſting an order by which they may receive payment for certain advances made by the ſaid Samuel Howe, was referred to the Secretary of the Treaſury, to report thereon.

The petition of Ebenezer Naſh, a diſabled ſoldier, praying to be admitted on the penſion liſt, was referred to the Secretary of War.

The petition of Iſrael Jones, praying compenſation for proviſions, forage, &c. taken from him for the uſe of the Continental troops during the late war, was referred to the Secretary of the Treaſury.

A meſſage was received from the Preſident of the United States, accompanied with certain papers, which have not yet been read to the Houſe.

Mr. Tucker gave notice, that he would move for the appointment of a committee, to join a committee of the Senate, in order to conſider and report what time will be proper for the commencement of the next ſeſſion of Congreſs.

The Houſe took into conſideration the amendments, propoſed by the committee of the whole, to the Exciſe Bill, and having gone through them, it was moved by Mr. Jackſon, to ſtrike out the 13th ſection, by which a duty is to be laid on all ſpirits diſtilled from American produce. The queſtion being put, paſſed in the negative. The yeas and nays being called, were as follows.

Yeas—Meſſrs. Baldwin, Bloodworth, Brown, Burke, Heiſter, Jackſon, Mathews, Moore, P. Muhlenberg, Parker, Scott, Sevier, Steele, Stone, Tucker, Williamſon.—16.

Nays—Meſſ. Ames, Benſon, Boudinot, Bourne, Cadwallader, Clymer, Fitzſimons, Floyd, Foſter, Gilman, Goodhue, Griffin, Grout, Giles, Lawrence, Lee, Leonard, Livermore, Madiſon, Partridge, Van Renſellaer, Schureman, Sedgwick, Seney, Sherman, Silveſter, Sinnickſon, Smith (M.) Smith (S. C.) Sturges, Thatcher, Trumbull, Vining, Wadſworth, White, Wynkoop,—36.

The Houſe having made ſome further progreſs in the conſideration of the bill, Adjourned.

TUESDAY, January 18, 1791.

THE papers, yeſterday laid before the Houſe by order of the Preſident of the United States, were this day read, viz. an account of the appropriation of 10000 dollars, granted for defraying the contingent expences of government: and an extract of a letter from the Governor of Virginia, accompanied with a reſolution of the General Aſſembly of that ſtate, and a petition from ſundry officers and ſoldiers, and aſſignees of officers and ſoldiers of the Virginia line, praying a reviſion of the act of Congreſs relative to the grants of lands North-weſt of the Ohio.

An act of the General Aſſembly of Maryland, empowering the wardens of the port of Baltimore to collect certain duties, was laid before the Houſe and read; and a committee, conſiſting of Meſſrs. Seney, Smith (M.) and Mathews, being appointed, to prepare and bring in a bill declaring the aſſent of Congreſs to the ſame, Mr. Seney, from the committee, reported a bill to that effect, which was read the firſt time.

A letter was received from the Secretary of State, accompanied with certain informations relative to meaſures, weights and coins.

A petition from ſundry inhabitants of the ſtate of Connecticut, employed in the coaſting-trade, praying that foreign veſſels may not be permitted to trade to other ports than the ports of entry pointed out by law, was read and referred to a committee to be appointed and inſtructed to prepare and bring in a bill for that purpoſe.

A petition from Michael Gabriel Houdin, a native of France, and late an officer in the Continental troops, praying compenſation for his ſervices, was read and referred to the Secretary of War.

A petition from Margaret Fiſher, widow and executrix of ——— Fiſher, praying compenſation for ſervices performed and expences incurred by the ſaid ——— Fiſher during the late war, was read and referred to the Secretary of War.

A petition from Charles Collins, late an officer in the American navy, was preſented and read.

Mr. Huntington gave notice, that he would move for the appointment of a committee, to conſider and report what compenſation ſhall be allowed to Capt. John Lamb, late Agent for Congreſs at Algiers, for his ſervices and expenditures in that office.

On motion, ordered, that the Secretary of the Treaſury be deſired to conſider and report to the Houſe, what further compenſation, if any, ought to be allowed to the collectors of the revenue. The petition of the Inſpectors of the Port of Philadelphia, (ſome time ſince preſented and read) was alſo referred to him, to report thereon.

A petition of Capt. Samuel Kearſley, praying compenſation for loſſes by him ſuſtained, in conſequence of the depreciation of the Continental money, was read and referred to the Secretary of War.

The Houſe, purſuant to the order of the day, reſumed the conſideration of the Exciſe-Bill, and having made ſundry amendments thereto. Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, January 19, 1791.

A BILL, declaring the aſſent of Congreſs to a certain act of the ſtate of Maryland, being read a ſecond time, was referred to a committee of the whole on Monday next.

Mr. Sedgwick, from the committee appointed for that purpoſe, reported a bill, authoriſing the Preſident of the United States to cauſe the debt due to foreign officers, the intereſt whereon is now payable in Paris, at the rate of ſix per cent. per ann. to be paid and diſcharged—being read a firſt and ſecond time, was referred to a committee of the whole, and made the order of the day for to-morrow.

A reſolution of the Directors of the Philadelphia Library Company, was read, conferring the freedom of their company on the Preſident and Congreſs.

A memorial from the Baptiſt Society of Connecticut, requeſting the interpoſition of Congreſs, to prevent the publication of any new edition of the Bible, without previous reviſion and correction, was read, and ordered to lie on the table.

Several petitions were read, and referred to the heads of departments.

The Houſe reſumed the conſideration of the Exciſe-Bill, and after ſome time ſpent therein, Adjourned.

DUNKIRK, Nov. 19.

All kinds of grain are very plentiful throughout Flanders; our markets are low in price, and all exportation prohibited, yet the populace are not content, but foment daily inſurrections. Indeed they will not permit any corn to be ſent hence, even to other parts of France.

Two veſſels loading here for Bourdeaux, were ſuſpected by the mob to be deſtined for ſome other country, on which a numerous band aſſembled, plundered a bilander, laden with wheat in the St. Omer's channel, and had nearly carried off the whole before the mayor of Dunkirk could aſſemble the troops, with which, about five o'clock in the afternoon, he marched out by torch-light, and carrying the red flag, proclaimed martial law.—Had he not been ſupported by the whole regiment of colonel Genbral's infantry, and 600 national guards, the conſequence might have been ſeverely felt through the country.

They took ſixty-five priſoners, men and women, whom they eſcorted to priſon; but recovered very little of the wheat from the depredators. Fortunately no lives were loſt; but many of the ſoldiers were ſeverely wounded by the women who attacked them with caſe knives, &c. &c.

FALMOUTH, Nov. 25.

Sunday arrived the brigantine Roſs Packet, of Roſs, George Smith, late maſter, bound from St. Euſtatia to Amſterdam, laden with ſugar, tobacco, coffee, and fuſtic, in ſix weeks and ſix days, during which time ſhe had ſcarce met with any thing but ſtrong gales of wind and heavy ſeas.

On the 4th of October laſt, in lat. 29. N. at three o'clock in the afternoon, ſhe loſt her main-maſt, and one man waſhed overboard, in a heavy gale at E. N. E. And on the 6th inſt. in lat. 48. 9. N. long. 14. 26. weſtward from London, being ſcudding under her main-top-ſail and fore-ſail, ſhe ſhipped a ſea upon her larboard quarter (about nine o'clock at night) which carried away all the ſtarboard rails and ſtaunchions, a great part of the larboard rails, her boats, starbouſe, binnacle, and every thing upon deck, together with the Captain and three men, who had the watch upon deck; a boy who was the only other perſon on deck, had his brains knocked out by a violent ſtroke, and was found dead in the main chains. In ſhort, not one upon deck eſcaped.

The ſituation of thoſe below, on their coming upon deck, is more eaſily felt than deſcribed—and particularly when, to this dreadful accident, they found the veſſel had made a great deal of water. By great exertions, however, the remainder of the crew, in number 5, and one paſſenger, were enabled to ſave her, and bring her to this port.

On the 8th of November, they ſpoke the ſhip Bird, of and from Glaſgow to Jamaica, all well—to whom they made known their wretched condition, and implored aſſiſtance of ſome hands,—which requeſt was refuſed, although they clearly ſaw from the Roſs Packet, twenty-five men on board her.

On the next day they ſpoke an American ſhip, from Maryland to London, who lent them one man. The Captain informed the mate of the Roſs Packet, that in lat. 37. he went on board a brig, laden with lumber, which was deſerted by her crew; and after cutting away ſome of her rigging and her head, left her: alſo, that about the ſame latitude, they ſaw a ſhip water-logged, lying on her ſide, with her ſtern knocked in; ſhe had cotton bags on her quarter, but no perſon on board.

LONDON, Nov. 25.

The Marſhals of the confederation in Poland have written a circular letter to all Noble Palatines, Lords of Eſtates, and Rulers over diſtricts, recommending in the warmeſt terms the Elector of Saxony, as a proper ſucceſſor to the reigning King, and requeſting that, at the enſuing election, they would give him their unanimous ſuffrages. They, at they ſame time ſpeak of their preſent King in the higheſt ſtrains of panegyrick, and ſtile him the beſt of Kings, a true Patriot, and the Father of the People.

Pruſſia has marched ſeveral regiments into Weſtphalia—the Pruſſian Miniſtry aſſign as a motive, that as Auſtria is marching troops towards the Netherlands, and both Holland and France eſtabliſhing a chain of troops upon their frontiers, it behoves Pruſſia to imitate thoſe precautions, to ſecure itſelf againſt any unlooked for event.

Whatever may be the iſſue of ſo many marches and counter-marches, we may at leaſt conclude, that peace in Germany hangs but by a thread, and may break at an inſtant when it is leaſt expected.

Extract of a letter from Dyſart, Nov. 18.

"This day, the Pomona, of Dyſart, Captain Davidſon, from Memel, arrived here. On the 9th curt. 12 leagues off the coaſt of Norway, ſhe fell in with a veſſel, ſuppoſed to be 140 tons burthen, keel upwards. Captain Davidſon ſent his boat, with his mate, carpenters and three men, alongſide, who broke up the bottom, and by the cargo found ſhe was from Riga. The veſſel appeared to be quite new, and oak-bottomed, and to have been overſet in a gale of wind, as her maſts and rigging were ſtanding. During the time the boat was alongſide the hulk, being a dead calm, the Pomona was driven by the current quite out of ſight, by which accident the boat's crew were upwards of 30 hours regaining their ſhip, after having ſuffered great fatigue in rowing (having no ſail on board) being entirely deſtitute of either water or proviſions of any kind."

NATIONAL AFFAIRS. DEC. 1, 1790.

THE reſult of our long negociation with Spain, which is among the moſt prominent features of this month, though perhaps as fortunate as was to be expected at a criſis of a ſtrong and growing confederacy againſt England, has not, however, fully gratified the ſanguine expectations that were excited by the firmneſs of the miniſter in holding a high tone to the Spaniards at the beginning of the conteſt, and the vigorous preparations which, with the unanimous concurrence of parliament, he has been enabled to make between that period and the termination of the diſpute. Concerning this termination different ſentiments are entertained; and as it is eaſy, in affairs ſo complicated, to find plauſible arguments on either ſide of the queſtion, Engliſhmen are in general guided in their opinions of the Spaniſh Convention by their particular paſſions, prejudices and intereſts.

On one ſide it is urged, that the convention of Spain is vague and indefinite, and leaves room, nay even invites new quarrels. Britiſh navigators are prohibited from approaching within ten leagues of the Spaniſh coaſts in America; nor are Britiſh adventurers permitted to ſettle on any part of the weſtern ſhore of America that has been claimed, or conſidered as belonging to Spain. But our ſeamen may be driven on the Hiſpan-American coaſt by diſtreſs of weather, and the vaſt and undefined pretenſions of the Spaniards open a door for cruſhing any of our infant colonies, as they did that of Nootka, whenever they may think they can do it with impunity. Who is the umpire to determine between a Spaniſh man of war and an Engliſh merchant ſhip, whether the ſpot where they chance to meet in the Pacific Ocean is leſs than ten leagues from land, or more than twenty? The right which our navigators may conceive they have gained of freedom in the South Seas on the one part, and the awakened jealouſy of the Spaniards on the other, by a colliſion almoſt conſtantly to be expected, will ſtrike out ſome ſparks to provoke a war—if it is not prevented by ſheathing the ſword, after we are ready to ſtrike, by ſome vague declaration of all that is honourable and juſt in the plans of the court of Spain, and all that is pacific in their intentions. Is the court of London then, upon repeated outrages, ſo eaſily ſatisfied? their reſentment ſo eaſily appeaſed? Let us continue to give them ſoft words, but hard blows; let us check all their attempts to obtain a footing on the weſtern coaſt of America, ſince we may do it with impunity. Such is the diſpoſition of the Spaniards, and ſuch the train of thinking that may encourage them to carry their diſpoſition into action. They are acquainted that Mr. Pitt places the glory and the ſtability of his adminiſtration on his ſinking fund. Peace, it may be inferred from the laſt ſpeech from the throne, is peculiarly deſirable and neceſſary under our ſyſtem of gradually reducing the national debt. The Spaniards, therefore, are aware that, on theſe principles, we will bear much before we undertake a war in any circumſtances, however favourable. If our enemies are allowed to put us to the expence of million after million with impunity, they reduce us to the laſt extremity by mere wantonneſs, without ſuffering themſelves any of the diſadvantages which they may occaſion to us; and we may ſhare the fate of the civit cat, which is irritated until it periſh from exceſſive perſpiration. The Spaniards, indeed, cannot make a ſhew of naval and warlike preparations without expence any more than England; but they are not burthened with an enormous load of national debt; they ſtart with this overſtrained kingdom, in a race of expence, with great advantage. For even if Spain equals England in expence, ſtill, if we add equal things to unequal, their whole will be unequal. Farther: if by this hoſtile trifling, this ineffectual provocation, our credit ſhould laſt as long as that of our opponents, and that the credit or ſolvency of both nations ſhould fall together; there would remain to Spain her rich mines, her wine and oil, and other reſources; the failure of credit, and public as well as private confidence, to Britain, would produce her ruin. Public bankruptcy and private diſtruſt muſt terminate in a general convulſion. On this account we ought to have received an indemnification of our expence, in ſome ſhape or other, from Spain, as an act of juſtice with regard to what is paſt, and as ſecurity againſt the repetition of inſolence and injuſtice in future.

Thoſe, on the other hand, who defend the treaty with Spain, obſerve, that it is as definitive and expreſs as the nature of the ſubjects to which it refers admits. Every maritime nation inſiſts on a ſuperiority or power paramount on its own ſhores; and Great Britain, in particular, has exerciſed this right in its full latitude. Some line was to be drawn for regulating Britiſh navigation in the South Seas, and the ſpecific diſtance of ten leagues was juſt as good, at leaſt, as any other. The dignity of Great-Britain has been honourably ſupported indeed! Since the Spaniards have yielded up both Nootka and all that we choſe to appropriate to ourſelves on the unoccupied coaſt of America, to the terror of our arms. Thus to unite the bleſſings of peace with the dignity and power that ſeldom reſult but from the moſt ſucceſsful war, is the very height and conſummation of human policy. It is in this acceſſion of dignity and power that we find an ample as well as noble indemnification for the expence of our naval and military preparations. In a flouriſhing and extended trade we ſhall ſoon receive full compenſation for our expences; and no matter what the intentions of our enemies may be, ſo long as we are permitted, by a free range over the globe, to draw home the wealth of the world to ourſelves by our manufactures; we thereby invigorate ourſelves for freſh armaments, whenever new inſolence may provoke a conteſt.

The truth is, that if, on the one hand, it can ſeldom happen that there is not reaſon to be ſatisfied with peace, ſo, on the other hand, that peace is ſeldom laſting, which is produced without either gratifying or humbling pride and revenge, and ſettled without the interference of powerful guarantees. Spain has conceded, but with a frowning countenance, and ſtill graſping the handle of the ſword; and ſhe will undoubtedly embrace a more favourable opportunity for courting a freſh quarrel with Great-Britain, whenever ſhe thinks that ſhe may rely on the aid of France, in which public affairs are ſtill in extreme confuſion, and which appears to be verging to a civil war, is not in a condition to give effectual ſupport to a war againſt Britain at the preſent moment. The ſteady moderation of the Emperor Leopold, and the political circumſtances of all the neighbouring nations, ſeem to conſpire for the end of reſtoring peace and good order to the Auſtrian Netherlands. There is reaſon to hope that the good ſenſe of the principal inhabitants of towns, and their regard to property, protected by the juſt offers of Leopold, and the mediation of the triple league, will ſoon prevail over the ſimple peaſants, though actuated by the bigotted partiſans of Van-Eupen.

The Empreſs of Ruſſia is willing to make peace with the Porte, on condition that ſhe is permitted to reſume and to proſecute her pretenſions whenever ſhe pleaſes. Give her the Crimea, Oczakow, Akierman, &c. and the King of Pruſſia, with his allies, entirely neutral. What is this but mockery? a pacification to ſerve an immediate purpoſe; to be broken when her reſources are full, and her ſquadrons are recruited.

ADMINISTRATION.

The differences that are ſaid recently to have taken place between Mr. Pitt and the Chancellor have, as uſual, evaporated in a few frowns and high words on the one part, and a total indifference on the other. It was an eaſy matter, if one peer would not defend adminiſtration, to create another that would. It may be doubted, however, whether Lord Gr—ville will have the ſame weight and authority in the upper houſe as the Lord Chancellor.

* * *

THE ſubſcriber gives Notice to all perſons who have had, or may hereafter have, any buſineſs at *Birdſborough Forges*, that all applications are to be made to himſelf, or Samuel C. Morris; all engagements entered into with *John Barde*, which, on examination, may appear for the uſe of the works, will be punctually made good: But, as the ſaid *John Barde* left the employment of the ſubſcriber the beginning of September laſt, and is not to have any further under him, all perſons therefore, who may have buſineſs to tranſact at the ſaid forges, are requeſted to obſerve, that John Robinſon will ſettle any old accounts, and that they are to apply to him, to Samuel C. Morris, or

January 24, 1791. 2m CADWALLADER MORRIS.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Honeybrook townſhip, cheſter county, the 23d day of November, a bay GELDING, is about 9 or 10 years old, about 15 hands high, has a ſmall ſtar and ſnip, has the ſweiney in the right ſhoulder; it is ſuppoſed that he was under cure about the time he came. The owner is requeſted to prove his property, pay coſt of keeping, and take him away in five weeks from this date, otherwiſe he will be ſold for the ſame agreeable to law.

December 20, 1790. † HUGH MILLER.

ALBANY, January 13.

XIVth *PILLAR*

Of our free, and happy federal government!

Yeſterday morning, the pleaſing intelligence of our ſiſter ſtate of VERMONT having adopted the American conſtitution, by a ſtate convention, was received by a gentleman of character from that quarter; and at one o'clock, the independent company of artillery paraded, in uniform, and fired a federal ſalute of XIV guns, from Fort-Hill, which was followed by three cheerful huzzas, from a number of our moſt reſpectable citizens. This agreeable event, which cloſes the circle of our federal union, cannot fail of being received with the utmoſt ſatisfaction by all Americans, of every deſcription—who are friends to order, unanimity, and good government, and to the true welfare of our happy country!

By a gentleman, who paſſed thro' this city on Tueſday, from the county of Ontario (Gorham and Phelps' purchaſe) we are informed that a good ſleigh road is now open and well beat as far as the Geneſee river: That on his way, he paſſed by a great number of ſleighs, in the woods, going to that county and the Indian country: That forage is in great plenty in the woods, particularly Indian corn and hay: That the Indians are extremely friendly, and that the white inhabitants enjoy the greateſt degree of ſafety in their new ſettlements in that county.

PHILADELPHIA, *January* 26.

By the PRESIDENT *of the* United States *of* America.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the General Aſſembly of the State of Maryland, by an act paſſed on the 23d day of December, in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-eight, entituled "An Act to cede to Congreſs a diſtrict of ten miles ſquare in this State, for the ſeat of the government of the United States," did enact, that the Repreſentatives of the ſaid State, in the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the Congreſs of the United States, appointed to aſſemble at New-York on the firſt Wedneſday of March then next enſuing, ſhould be, and they were thereby authoriſed and required, on the behalf of the ſaid State, to cede to the Congreſs of the United States, any diſtrict in the ſaid State, not exceeding ten miles ſquare, which the Congreſs might fix upon and accept for the ſeat of government of the United States.

AND the General Aſſembly of the commonwealth of Virginia, by an act paſſed on the third day of December, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-nine, and entituled "An act for the ceſſion of ten miles ſquare, or any leſſer quantity of territory within this ſtate, to the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, for the permanent ſeat of the general government," did enact, that a tract of country not exceeding ten miles ſquare, or any leſſer quantity, to be located within the limits of the ſaid ſtate, and in any part thereof, as Congreſs might by law direct, ſhould be, and the ſame was thereby for ever ceded and relinquiſhed to the Congreſs and government of the United States, in full and abſolute right, and excluſive juriſdiction, as well of ſoil as of perſons reſiding or to reſide thereon, purſuant to the tenor and effect of the eighth ſection of the firſt article of the conſtitution of government of the United States.

AND the Congreſs of the United States, by their act paſſed the ſixteenth day of July, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety, and entituled "An act for eſtabliſhing the temporary and permanent ſeat of the government of the United States," authoriſed the Preſident of the United States to appoint three commiſſioners to ſurvey, under his direction, and by proper metes and bounds to limit a diſtrict of territory, not exceeding ten miles ſquare, on the river Patowmack, at ſome place between the mouths of the Eaſtern Branch, and Connogocheque, which diſtrict ſo to be located and limited was accepted by the ſaid act of Congreſs, as the diſtrict for the permanent ſeat of the government of the United States:

NOW THEREFORE, In purſuance of the powers to me confided, and after duly examining and weighing the advantages and diſadvantages of the ſeveral ſituations within the limits aforeſaid, I do hereby declare and make known, that the location of one part of the ſaid diſtrict of ten miles ſquare ſhall be found, by running four lines of experiment in the following manner, that is to ſay, running from the Court-Houſe of Alexandria in Virginia, due ſouth-weſt half a mile, and thence a due ſouth-eaſt courſe, till it ſhall ſtrike Hunting Creek, to fix the beginning of the ſaid four lines of experiment:

Then beginning the firſt of the ſaid four lines of experiment at the Point on Hunting Creek, where the ſaid ſouth-eaſt courſe ſhall have ſtruck the ſame, and running the ſaid firſt line due north-weſt ten miles: thence the ſecond line into Maryland, due north-eaſt ten miles: thence the third line due ſouth-eaſt ten miles: and thence the fourth line due ſouth-weſt ten miles, to the beginning on Hunting Creek.

AND the ſaid four lines of experiment being ſo run, I do hereby declare and make known, That all that part within the ſaid four lines of experiment, which ſhall be within the State of Maryland and above the eaſtern branch, and all that part within the ſame four lines of experiment which ſhall be within the Commonwealth of Virginia, and above a line to be run from the point of land forming the upper cape of the mouth of the eaſtern branch due ſouth weſt, and no more, is now fixed upon, and directed to be ſurveyed, defined, limited and located for a part of the ſaid diſtrict, accepted by the ſaid act of Congreſs for the permanent ſeat of the government of the United States; (hereby expreſly reſerving the direction of the ſurvey and location of the remaining part of the ſaid diſtrict, to be made hereafter contiguous to ſuch part or parts of the preſent location, as is, or ſhall be agreeable to law.)

AND I do hereby accordingly direct the ſaid commiſſioners, appointed agreeably to the tenor of the ſaid act, to proceed forthwith to run the ſaid lines of experiment, and the ſame being run, to ſurvey, and by proper metes and bounds to define and limit the part within the ſame, which is herein before directed for immediate location and acceptance; and thereof to make due report to me, under their hands and ſeals.

In Teſtimony whereof, *I have cauſed the Seal of the United States to be affixed to theſe preſents, and ſigned the ſame with my Hand. Done at the city of Philadelphia, the twenty-fourth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety one, and of the Independence of the United States the fifteenth.*

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

By the Preſident, THO. JEFFERSON.

At a ſtated meeting of the American Philoſophical Society, on the 21ſt inſt. the following gentlemen were elected members.

Alexander Hamilton, Eſq; Secretary of the Treaſury of the United States.

Edmond Randolph, Eſq; Attorney-General of the United States.

Alexander Addiſon, Eſq; of Waſhington county, Pennſylvania.

Dr. Abſolom Baird, of ditto.

James Roſs, Eſq; of ditto.

Albert Gallatin, Eſq; of Fayette county.

John Hoge, Eſq; of ditto.

John Smilie, Eſq; of ditto.

Col. Alexander Anderſon, of Philadelphia.

Capt. William Ferguſon, of the artillery, in the weſtern country.

Benjamin Gloxin, M. D. of Straſburg.

S. L. Mitchell, M. D. of Long-Iſland.

Robert Goldſborough, Eſq; of Talbot county, Maryland.

James Anderſon, M. D. of Madraſs, Eaſt-Indies.

Extract from the Minutes,
SAM. MAGAW, Secretary.

The ſpur of neceſſity has been conſidered as the chief ſpring of enterprize, eſpecially national; but, although the hypotheſis ſeems juſt, yet reaſon will not warrant it. A wiſe nation (ſuch is the ſtate of human nature) ought ever to be prepared at leaſt to repel an attack. What then are we to ſay with reſpect to a national army in time of peace? They certainly are more ready than a militia, however alert. They certainly are more expert in war, and more capable of fatigue.

But it may be ſaid that a ſtanding army is dangerous to liberty It is denied. The evils which have happened in various countries by regular troops, with reſpect to the community, of which they were members, ought not to be attributed to faults in the inſtitution, but to the circumſtances of the times. A ſoldier is a citizen, and a ſubject in free ſtates. He does not depend on a monarch, or his ſubſtitute, for ſupport. He looks up to the body of the people; and, as he is a conſtituent part of the community, from the community he expects compenſation and praiſe for his toils and valour.

Be the peaceable citizen revered! Be the citizen turned ſoldier, reſpected! Thus, thoſe who guard, or have guarded their reſpective nations from the calamities of war, ſhall find repoſe and comfort in the boſom of peace.

Extract of a letter from New-Jerſey, dated Jan. 17, 1791.

"We are aſſured, that Joſeph Bloomfield, Franklin Davenport, Jonathan Elmer, Frederick Frelinghuiſen, Richard Howell, James Parker and Samuel W. Stockton, have refuſed to be voted for by the electors of New-Jerſey, as Repreſentatives in Congreſs of the United States."

DIED, the 22d inſtant, REBECCA MORRIS, wife of SAMUEL MORRIS, Eſq. Her death has opened every ſource of grief, which the loſs of all that is truly eſtimable in the wife, the parent or the friend, ought to occaſion to their correſponding relations; yet admits every conſolation which a well grounded belief ought to give, that her faithful performance of *every duty* in *time*, has enſured unto her a glorious reward in *eternity*.

*** The committee of 14, and the perſons appointed to collect contributions for the poor citizens, are requeſted to meet at the Old Court-houſe *this Evening, at ſix o'clock*; it is hoped they will be punctual in their attendance; if they are, it is probable another meeting will not be neceſſary.

LONDON.

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

FRIDAY, November 26.

AT twenty minutes after two, his Majeſty came into the Houſe, and being ſeated upon the throne, Sir Francis Molyneaux was directed by the Lord Chancellor to proceed to the Houſe of Commons, and command their attendance upon his Majeſty.

Black Rod returned, with Mr. Addington, the Speaker, who approached the bar, between the Maſter of the Rolls and Mr. Phillips, followed by upwards of 200 Members; after bowing reverentially to the throne, he addreſſed his Majeſty as follows:

"*Moſt Gracious Sovereign,*

"IN obedience to your Majeſty's commands, your faithful Commons have proceeded, in conformity to their ancient privileges, to elect a Speaker; and their choice has fallen upon me, whom they now preſent to your Majeſty for your Royal approbation.

The arduous ſituation in which I am placed, will require abilities and judgment infinitely beyond what your Majeſty may expect from the Speaker of your Houſe of Commons. It is with great reverence that I bend to your Majeſty, when I appear before you to receive your Royal approbation."

The Lord Chancellor approached the Throne, and having received his Majeſty's commands, declared his Majeſty's full approbation of the unanimous choice his faithful Commons had made.

The Speaker then bowed to the throne, and on behalf of the Commons, prayed his Majeſty to grant their ancient privileges, freedom of ſpeech, &c.

The Lord Chancellor again approached his Majeſty, and replied to the Speaker—"His Majeſty has, in the moſt ample manner, confirmed all your ancient rights and privileges."

His Majeſty then made the following moſt gracious ſpeech from the Throne:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

IT is a great ſatisfaction to me to inform you, that the differences which had ariſen between me and the Court of Spain, have happily been brought to an amicable termination.

I have ordered copies of the declarations exchanged between my Ambaſſador and the Miniſter of the Catholic King, and of the convention which has ſince been concluded, to be laid before you.

The objects which I have propoſed to myſelf in the whole of this tranſaction have been, to obtain a ſuitable reparation for the acts of violence committed at Nootka, and to remove the grounds of ſimilar diſputes in future, as well as to ſecure to my ſubjects the exerciſe of their navigation, commerce, and fiſheries, in thoſe parts of the world which were the ſubject of diſcuſſion.

The zeal and public ſpirit manifeſted by all ranks of my ſubjects, and the diſpoſition and conduct of my allies, had left me no room to doubt of the moſt vigorous and effectual ſupport; but no event could have afforded me ſo much ſatisfaction, as the attainment of the objects which I had in view, without any actual interruption of the bleſſings of peace.

Since the laſt ſeſſion of Parliament, a foundation has been laid for a pacification between Auſtria and the Porte, and I am now employing my mediation, in conjunction with my allies, for the purpoſe of negociating a definitive treaty between thoſe powers, and of endeavouring to put an end to the diſſentions in the Netherlands, in whoſe ſituation I am neceſſarily concerned, from conſiderations of national intereſt, as well as from the engagement of treaties.

A ſeparate peace has taken place between Ruſſia and Sweden; but the war between the former of thoſe powers and the Porte, ſtill continues. The principles on which I have hitherto acted, will make me always deſirous of employing the weight and influence of this country in contributing to the reſtoration of general tranquility.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

I have ordered the accounts of the expence of the late armaments, and the eſtimates for the enſuing year, to be laid before you.

Painful as it is to me, at all times, to ſee any increaſe of the public burthens, I am perſuaded you will agree with me in thinking, that the extent of our preparations was dictated by a due regard to the exiſting circumſtances, and that you will reflect with pleaſure on ſo ſtriking a proof of the advantages derived from the liberal ſupplies granted ſince the laſt peace, for the naval ſervice. I rely on your zeal and public ſpirit to make due proviſion for defraying the charges incurred by this armament, and for ſupporting the ſeveral branches of the public ſervice on ſuch a footing, as the general ſituation of affairs may appear to require. You will at the ſame time, I am perſuaded, ſhew your determination invariably to perſevere in that ſyſtem which has ſo effectually confirmed and maintained the public credit of the nation.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

You will have obſerved with concern the interruption which has taken place in the tranquility of our India poſſeſſions, in conſequence of the unprovoked attack on an ally of the Britiſh nation. The reſpectable ſtate, however, of the forces under the direction of the government there, and the confidence in the Britiſh name, which the ſyſtem preſcribed by Parliament, has eſtabliſhed among the native powers in India, afford the moſt favorable proſpect of bringing the conteſt to a ſpeedy and ſucceſsful concluſion.

I think it neceſſary, particularly to call your attention to the ſtate of the Province of Quebec, and to recommend it to you, to conſider of ſuch regulations for its government, as the preſent circumſtances and condition of the Province may appear to require.

I am ſatisfied that I ſhall, on every occaſion, receive the fulleſt proofs of your zealous and affectionate attachment, which cannot but afford me peculiar ſatisfaction, after ſo recent an opportunity of collecting the immediate ſenſe of my people.

You may be aſſured, that I deſire nothing ſo much on my part, as to cultivate an entire harmony and confidence between me and my Parliament, for the purpoſe of preſerving and tranſmitting to poſterity, the invaluable bleſſings of our free and excellent conſtitution, and of concurring with you in every meaſure which can maintain the advantages of our preſent ſituation, and promote and augment the proſperity and happineſs of my faithful ſubjects.

Beſides the ſeven articles of convention which have been mutually publiſhed, there are, as uſual, two or three ſecret articles, which have been mutually ſigned and arranged at Madrid and in London—one of which goes to the matter of diſarming and reducing their naval forces.

Mr. Fitzherbert it is ſaid will come from Madrid as ſoon as the negociation and accommodation with Spain is fully adjuſted. A nobleman of rank will then be ſent out as Ambaſſador to the Court of Spain.

According to advices ſaid to be received yeſterday from Germany, a peace is on the point of being concluded between Ruſſia and the Porte.

The diſmantling of the fleet has commenced at Portſmouth, by ſtripping ſeveral ſhips of the line, which are to be laid up in ordinary.

We hear that Mr. Elliott, father in law to Admiral Digby, is to be the Ambaſſador to America, with a ſalary of £3000 a year.

By laſt Evening's Mails.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 24.

In the late *convention* Britiſh pride has experienced a ſevere ſtroke. Mr. Pitt, a little before, informed the nation, that nothing but a reimburſement of the monies expended to arm and equip the navy, ſhould induce him to make peace with Spain; the expences, it is ſuppoſed, amount to upwards of *four millions* ſterling. The purport of the convention clearly proves, that continual ſnarling and biting has ſorely affected the *teeth* of the *old Lion*, and introduced defective ſpecks.

The following lines were compoſed, and ſung, by Britiſh puffers, juſt before the peace:------

Britain, ſmiling, ſeems to ſay---
What is e'er expended,
Coſts and ſuit, the Dons ſhall pay,
Before the cauſe is ended!

The Spaniards in turn retort:

Now Johnny Bull, what can you ſay,
Come, is not this a griper,
That when your *hopes* are danc'd away,
'Tis you muſt pay the piper.

We learn, that yeſterday ſe'nnight the Preſbyterian church, at Newburgh, Ulſter county, was conſumed by fire. It is ſuppoſed, that this accident was occaſioned by coals careleſly dropped from a ſtove. *Careleſſneſs* has cauſed the diſſolution of many a ſuperb edifice---ſhe is a noted *incendiary*, and ought to be hooted out of ſociety.

Agreeably to the late cenſus, the county of New-London (Connecticut) contains 33,200 inhabitants, which is an increaſe of 1895, ſince the year 1774.

There were exported from the diſtrict of New-London (Connecticut) in the year 1790, 7072 horſes, cattle, and mules, it being 394 more than was ſhipped the preceding year,---beſides 30 odd ſail now frozen up in Connecticut river, bound to the Weſt-Indies.

There are owned and chartered in that diſtrict, 3 ſhips, 1 ſnow, 55 brigs, 50 ſchooners, 17 ſloops.

The election for Repreſentatives in the Congreſs of the United States commences to-morrow, in the ſtate of New-Jerſey.

Speculating in funds goes on as briſkly as ever—no leſs than four expreſſes have paſſed and re-paſſed, with pegaſſian ſwiftneſs, from this city, to and from Philadelphia and Boſton, within the week paſt.

Sunday night laſt was loſt in the ſnow ſtorm on Eaton's Neck Reef, near Huntington, Long-Iſland, the brig Sally, Capt. Benjamin Keeler, belonging to Stanford, Connecticut, laden with molaſſes—veſſel, cargoe and people all loſt; four dead bodies have been found, the Captain was found drifted on ſhore entangled in the main top. There were either ten or eleven perſons on board; the brig's quarter-deck drifted on to Lloyd's Neck.

WILMINGTON, Jan. 22.

The total of the taxes laid on Great-Britain in the ſingle year of 1780, was 21,382,249l. 11s. 8d. ſterling---above one third more than the whole national debt of the United States. Let Americans conſider theſe things.

On the thirteenth inſt. at about five o'clock in the morning, a very ſevere ſhock of an Earthquake was felt in the city of Richmond, Virginia, which laſted about two minutes; it ſhook the houſes ſo ſeverely, as to occaſion many of the inhabitants to get up to ſee what damage was done.

To be Sold by public Vendue,

On Wedneſday, the 9th day of February next, on the premiſes, whereon Samuel Moore, late deceaſed, lived,

A Valuable and pleaſant plantation, containing about 120 acres of choice good land, laying in the townſhip of Goſhen, Cheſter county, about 22 miles from Philadelphia, and three miles from Weſt-Cheſter, being near ſeveral griſt and ſaw mills, and about one mile from Goſhen meeting houſe. On the premiſes are a large brick houſe well finiſhed, barn, ſtables and other out houſes, a good ſpring of water, with a ſtone houſe over it, a good apple orchard with a large quantity of the beſt of cherry trees, of almoſt every kind, about 26 acres of meadow, ſome of which is very good, and 40 acres of very good woodland. Attendance and conditions of ſale will be made known by the ſubſcribers, executors to the laſt will and teſtament of Samuel Moore, deceaſed.

JOHN BARTHOLOMEW,
DAVID CLOYD, and
ENOS THOMAS.

The ſale to begin at 12 o'clock, and poſſeſſion will be given the 1ſt April next.

☞ All perſons having any demands againſt the ſaid deceaſed, are deſired to make them known to the executors, and all thoſe who are indebted are requeſted to make payment, to enable the executors to diſcharge the juſt debts of the deceaſed.

January 6th, 1791. ‖

Weſt-Cheſter, Cheſter county, Jan. 17th, 1791.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the houſe of William White, innkeeper, at the ſign of the Compaſs, in the townſhip of Weſt-Cain, on the Lancaſter road, on Wedneſday, the ninth day of February next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a meſſuage, and two certain tracts or parcels of land, ſituate, lying and being in the townſhip of Weſt-Caln (formerly Sadſbury) one of them bounded by lands of Michael Finley, John Boyd, Robert Machans, John Culbertſon and others, containing one hundred and ſix acres, with allowance of ſix per cent. for roads, &c. The other of them bounded by lands of the ſaid Michael Finley, John Culbertſon, William Finley and others, containing one hundred and fifteen acres, with allowance of ſix per cent. for roads, &c. taken in execution, and to be ſold, as the eſtate late of Hugh Maguire, deceaſed, and Mary his wife, by

CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

Weſt Cheſter, Cheſter county, Jan. 17th, 1791.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the houſe of James Green, innkeeper, in the townſhip of Brandywine, on Friday, the eleventh day of February next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a meſſuage, plantation and tract of land, ſituate in ſaid Brandywine townſhip (late Eaſt-Caln) bounded by lands late of John Culbertſon, Eſquire, James Eldridge, and John Smith, jun. containing ſeventy nine acrces and ninety-ſix perches, with the uſual allowance of ſix per cent. for roads, &c. taken in execution as the eſtate of Thomas White and Margaret his wife, and John White, and to be ſold by

CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

Twelve Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on Cheſnut Hill, in Germantown townſhip, on the 18th day of this inſtant, at night, an Apprentice Boy, named GEORGE DITTERLINE, has ſome freckles in his face, and pretty long red hair, which, poſſibly, he may tie; by trade a Hatter, and has upwards of two years to ſerve; had on and took with him when he went away, two white homeſpun ſhirts, a light coloured cloth coat with metal buttons, two round under jackets, one cotton ſtripe, the other blue cloth, ſpotted velvet breeches, a pair of coating trowſers, two pair of ſtockings; alſo took with him, a middling ſized Dog, of a yellow colour, and a white ring round his neck. Whoever ſecures the ſaid apprentice, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

January 21, 1791. ‡ CONRAD SHEETZ.

To be Sold, or exchanged for a Farm

in Pennſylvania, within 60 miles of Philadelphia,

A VALUABLE Plantation in Loudoun county, Virginia, ſituated at the foot of the Blue Mountain, on the ſouth ſide, at Snicker's Gap, and adjoining the great road foom Alexandria to Wincheſter. It contains 705 acres, including 60 acres of cleared upland and 12 acres of good meadow, and is ſo well watered, that much more meadow may eaſily be made. There are on the premiſes two ſmall dwelling-houſes and ſeveral out-houſes, with an excellent young orchard. It is well ſituated for a ſtore and tavern. For further particulars enquire of *John Hough*, near Leeſburgh, Virginia, or of *Bartholomew* or *Caſpar Wiſter*, in Philadelphia. tf.

Goldthwaite & Baldwin,

DRUGGISTS,

At BOERHAAVE'S HEAD, oppoſite the City Tavern, PHILADELPHIA,

HAVE for Sale, a large and general Aſſortment of excellent DRUGS and MEDICINES, SURGEONS INSTRUMENTS, SHOP FURNITURE, PATENT MEDICINES, with every article in that line, which they will ſell at the moſt reaſonable rates for caſh, or the uſual credit.

Gentlemen who pleaſe to favor them with their cuſtom, may depend upon being ſerved with punctuality, and at the ſhorteſt notice. They flatter themſelves, that, by their attention, and the prices their Medicines will be ſold at, Phyſicians, Apothecaries and country Store-keepers, will find it their intereſt to deal with them. They intend to keep up their aſſortments by freſh importations every ſpring and fall.

Philadelphia, May 24, 1790. tf

Plaſter of Paris,

OF THE VERY BEST QUALITY,
Ground to any degree of fineneſs, to ſuit the purchaſer,
To be Sold at the GAOL in Philadelphia.

The price at preſent is *Three Shillings* per buſhel, where it will be continued to be ſold on the loweſt terms occaſionally.

THE great advantages ariſing from this important manure are now pretty generally underſtood by the farmers in the neighbourhood of the city; but perhaps its ſucceſs in gardens is not ſo much known. Some experiments made this ſpring on cabbage plants have been attended with aſtoniſhing effects.

Great care will be taken that none but the very beſt ſort ſhall be ground at the Gaol; and as the giving uſeful employment to the criminals will contribute to the benefit of the community, it is hoped that it may prove an additional inducement to farmers and gardeners to make trial of ſo convenient a manure. tf

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NOTICE is hereby given to all thoſe who have any demands againſt the eſtate of JOSEPH SWABEY, late of Salem, in Salem county, ſtate of New-Jerſey, deceaſed, to render in their accounts, properly atteſted, before the expiration of ſix months; and all thoſe indebted to ſaid eſtate are required to make immediate payment, to JONATHAN GIBBS or THOMAS CLEMENT, in Salem, or SAMUEL WILCOX, in Philadelphia, Adminiſtrators. wtf

Philadelphia, April 9, 1790.

TO BE LET,

FOR one or more years, and poſſeſſion had on the 25th of March next, the ancient Inn, called *Chatham*, and 230 acres of land, with the appurtenances; ſituate in London-Grove townſhip and county of Cheſter, on the great road from Lancaſter to Wilmington and Newport, about 17 miles from the former, and 15 miles from the latter. The general election for one of the diſtricts of the county is annually held at this houſe. The meſſuage, barn, ſtables and ſheds are all of ſtone, large, commodious and well finiſhed; and the buildings as well as the fences are in good order and repair. Alſo a meſſuage and 150 acres of land adjoining the above. This laſt eſtate would ſuit a ſhop-keeper, mechanic or farmer.

A good dwelling-houſe, offices, coach houſe, ſtable, garden and wharf, on Front ſtreet, in the town of Newcaſtle, with a lot of 4½ acres of excellent marſh meadow, adjoining the town; 30 acres of land in the town of Newark; and a meſſuage and farm of 152 acres, ſituate on the north-weſt branch of Duck-creek, all in the county of Newcaſtle and ſtate of Delaware, are likewiſe to be let, and may be entered upon the day above-mentioned.

Any of the premiſes will be ſold at reaſonable prices, and the payments received by annual inſtalments.

There is likewiſe to be ſold, a very valuable eſtate called Camden, containing 350 acres of land and upwards, in Newcaſtle county aforeſaid, ſituate on Apoquinimink river, about half a mile alove the village, called Apoquinimink landing, or Cantwell's bridge, where a conſiderable trade is carried on. It lies a mile along the river: about 50 acres are arable, the reſt wood and marſh. Poſſeſſion of this farm may be had upon the 25th of March, 1792. Alſo to be ſold, a tract of land, called Cheapſiand, containing about 440 acres, in the Hundred of Apoquinimink and county aforeſaid, now under leaſe to Mr. James Harris: about a third part is cleared, the reſt is well timbered, and about 50 acres of good meadow may be made. The payments will be made very eaſy to the purchaſers, and mortgages on the premiſes will be received as ſecurity.

THOMAS M'KEAN.

Philadelphia Jan. 3, 1791.

To be SOLD by public Vendue,

On the tenth day of February next, on the premiſes, late the eſtate of Ellis Davis, deceaſed,

A Valuable Plantation, containing two hundred and ninety-ſeven acres of good land, lying in the townſhip of Goſhen, in the County of Cheſter, within two miles of Weſt-Cheſter; on the premiſes are a large ſtone dwelling-houſe, and a kitchen adjoining the ſame, with a pump and good well of water therein, a large ſtone and frame barn with two threſhing floors, and ſtabling under the whole, a good apple orchard, between thirty and forty acres of good meadow, well watered with the main branch of Cheſter creek, one hundred acres of good woodland. About ſixty acres of ſaid land will admit of being ſold ſeparate, whereon are a log houſe, ſtabling, and other improvements. Attendance will be given, and conditions of ſale made known, by the ſubſcribers,

¶ GEORGE DAVIS,
WILLIAM SMITH,
Jan. 15, 1791. ISAAC HAINES.

TO BE LET,

And poſſeſſion given on the 15th April next,

THAT noted Tavern, known by the name of the *White-horſe*, on the main road leading from Philadelphia to Reading, 41 miles from the former, and 13 from the latter, with 120 acres of land, part excellent meadow, with two bearing orchards, on which is erected a large commodious ſtone dwelling houſe, kitchen and out-houſes, good barn and ſtabling, with ſheds for 30 teams. For particulars, enquire of GEORGE DOUGLASS, adjoining the premiſes. ‡

January 1ſt, 1791.

To be SOLD or LET,

A Valuable PLANTATION, in Eaſt Nantmill Townſhip, Cheſter County, about 38 miles from Philadelphia, containing about 300 acres, 180 thereof cleared, the remainder good woodland, moſtly of cheſnut and oak; about 60 acres of watered meadow already made, and more may be made with little expence. There are on the premiſes, two good dwelling-houſes, one of ſtone, the other brick; two good barns, one of ſtone, 76 by 36 feet, with ſtabling under the whole, and the other of logs, 53 by 24 feet; a good ſpring-houſe near the door; two good orchards of the beſt fruit-trees, with a good mill ſeat. For particulars enquire of the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes.

January 17, 1791. ¶ MICHAEL WARTMAN.

Weſt-Cheſter, Cheſter county, Jan. 17, 1791.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, at the houſe of Allen Cunningham, inn-keeper, in the townſhip of New-London, on Tueſday, the 8th day of February next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a tract or parcel of land, containing about 30 acres, ſituate in the townſhip of Eaſt-Nottingham, bounded by the Maryland line, Big-Elk creek, and land of Robert Owens; taken in execution as the eſtate of John Hill, and to be ſold, by

CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

Weſt-Cheſter, Cheſter county, Jan. 17, 1791.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the houſe of Allen Cunningham, inn-keeper, in the townſhip of New-London, on Tueſday, the 8th day of February next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a Meſſuage and Tract of Land, ſituate in the ſaid townſhip of New-London, bounded by lands of Robert Finney, James Law and others, containing 108 acres, more or leſs; taken in execution as the eſtate of John Huſton, and to be ſold, by

CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

WAS left at the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Weſt-Bradford townſhip, Cheſter county, by John Ryan, drover, a brown COW, with ſome white in her face, which he ſays had followed his drove. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, and take her away, ‡

ROBERT WOODARD.

Run away from Burlington,

A NEGRO Lad, named POMPEY, about 21 years of age, yellowiſh complexion, had his leg broke, which is ſet crooked, and makes him walk lame; he had on, when he went away, a ticklenburg ſhirt and trowſers; an old brown coat, a pair of boots too ſhort in the feet, and a round hat; he took with him a bundle, in which was a ticklenburg ſhirt, a pair of Ruſſia ſheeting trowſers, a pair of overalls, a light coloured broad cloth coat, with other articles. It is ſuppſed he will endeavour to get on board ſome veſſel: Therefore all maſters of veſſels are forewarned taking him off. Whoever apprehends ſaid Negro, and confines him in any goal, or brings him home, ſhall receive Four Dollars, and reaſonable charges, from REYNOLD KEEN, Eſq; in Philadelphia, or JOHN LAWRENCE, in Burlington.

June 12, 1790. tf.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of FREDERICK DOUBER, late of the Northern Liberties of the City of Philadelphia, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment; and thoſe to whom the ſaid deceaſed was indebted are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, for ſettlement, to

January 12, 1791. † FREDERICK DOUBER, or } Executors.
JACOB STROWS,

Vine-ſtreet, No. 26, January 15, 1791.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of JOSEPH STEWART, late of Philadelphia, Cooper, deceaſed; and all perſons indebted to the eſtate of JOHN MOORE, late of Philadelphia, Blackſmith, deceaſed; and all perſons indebted to the eſtate of ANDREW CAPE, deceaſed; are deſired to make immediate payment. And all perſons having any demands againſt either of the above mentioned eſtates are once more requeſted to render their accounts, duly atteſted for ſettlement, without delay, to

§ RICHARD WHITEHEAD, *Acting Executor.*

WAS taken up adrift in Delaware Bay, a ſmall FLAT or SHALLOP, about five or ſix and thirty feet keel, and about fourteen or fifteen feet beam, has lately been repaired, has a pitch bottom, and no letters on her ſtern, with a new main-ſail, jibb better than half worn, her ſhrouds and running rigging almoſt new, a chain for a cable, no anchor, ſuppoſed the anchor has been let go and loſt in the ice. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take poſſeſſion, where ſhe now lies in ſafe harbour in Jacob's creek, at the upper end of Duncks's beach. The owner or owners may have intelligence of ſaid veſſel, by enquiring of ELIHU ELDREDGE, in Bacon's neck, Greenwich townſhip, Cumberland county, ſtate of New-Jerſey, or LEWIS HUMPHREYS, living on Tindle's iſland.

January 6, 1791. §

Norris-town, Montgomery county, Jan. 12, 1791.

WAS taken up on the 27th day of December laſt, and committed to the gaol of Montgomery county, on ſuſpicion of his being a run-away, a negro man, who ſays his name is SIMON CORNEY, and that he was a ſervant to Nathaniel Satterfield, of Kent county, Delaware State, near Mifflin's croſs roads. He is a thick ſquare made fellow, about 5 feet 6 inches high, appears to be 27 or 28 years of age. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away, within three weeks from the date hereof, or he will be ſold for the charges and coſts of impriſonment, by WILLIAM STROUD, Gaoler.

Salem County, State of New-Jerſey, January 10, 1791.

WAS committed to the gaol of this county, on the 3d inſtant, a Negro Man, who calls himſelf CHARLES, ſays he is a freeman, that he came from Suſſex County, on Delaware, the 27th day of June laſt; he is 5 feet 10 inches high, very black, has a large mouth, a good ſett of teeth, his left eye is ſmaller than the right; is knock kneed, and his right knee ſtands the moſt in. He has very large feet, his cloaths he has on appear to be new, and none that he ſtarted with, but a lead coloured ſurtout coat; he is about 23 years old, of a pleaſant and ſmiling countenance when ſpoken to; he was committed on ſuſpicion of being a run-away ſlave. His maſter, if any he has, is deſired to come, pay charges, and take him away, or elſe he will be ſold for the ſame in four weeks from the date hereof, by

† ZENOS SMITH, Gaoler.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, living in Radnor Townſhip, Delaware County, on the night of the 26th of December laſt, the following articles, viz. 3¾ yards of Moreen, of a purple colour; 1 Ruſſia ſheeting ſhirt; 1 pair of ribbed thread ſtockings; 1 ditto black and white worſted; 1 ditto grey woollen yarn; 2 raſors in a paper caſe; the ſaid articles are ſuppoſed to be ſtolen by a traveller, who called himſelf Arthur Hambleton, and ſaid he had been a Britiſh ſoldier; he is about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, grey headed; has loſt his left eye, he ſays at the battle of Bunker's-hill. The ſaid traveller had with him a good bag, marked A. P. and numbered with red chalk; 2 pair of boots; 1 great coat of a light colour; and ſome other articles, which I am informed he ſtole from a man in Charleſtown Townſhip, Cheſter County. A Reward of TWO DOLLARS will be paid for the thief, if convicted, and a reaſonable compenſation for the goods, if returned. ¶ JOHN PARKES.

Radnor townſhip, January 3, 1791.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT valuable FARM, the property of Stephen Carpenter, late of Oxford townſhip, Philadelphia county, deceaſed; containing 200 acres, with a good ſtone dwelling, kitchen and cellars, a well near the door, a ſtone barn and ſpring-houſe, a good ſtone quarry; 20 acres of meadow and more may be made and watered, as two ſtreams run through the place, one whereof affords a mill ſeat; about 25 acres of woodland, a good orchard of apple and other fruit trees. It is ſeven miles from the city of Philadelphia, and one mile and an half from a public landing on the river Delaware. For terms of ſale, apply to

ISAIAH WORRELL, and } Executors.
JOHN SHALLCROSS.

N. B. All perſons having any demands againſt the eſtate of Stephen Carpenter, deceaſed, are requeſted to render the ſame, properly atteſted; and all thoſe indebted to ſaid eſtate are deſired to make payment to the Executors. ¶ 3ſw & eotf.

WANTED,

Continental and State Certificates,

For which the very higheſt price will be given in Caſh, by WILLIAM POYNTELL, & Co. No. 21, Second-ſtreet South, the corner of Black-Horſe Alley. 6w.

Burr Mill Stones, and Boulting Cloths,

THE ſubſcriber, at his ſhop in Market-ſtreet, between Seventh and Eighth-ſtreets, hath for ſale a quantity of *Burrs*, either in *Blocks*, or made up in *Mill Stones* of any ſize, which he will warrant to be of the beſt quality. Alſo an excellent aſſortment of *Boulting Cloths*, &c. &c.

From his experience in the milling buſineſs, he hopes to be enabled to give ſatisfaction to ſuch as may be pleaſed to favour him with their cuſtom. ‡ eow.

MICHAEL GUNCKEL.

War Department, Sept. 9th, 1790.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the Military Invalids of the United States, that the ſums to which they are annually entitled, and which will become due on the 4th day of March enſuing, will be paid on the ſaid day, by the Commiſſioners of the Loans within the ſtates reſpectively, under ſuch regulations as the Preſident of the United States may direct.

H. KNOX, *Secretary for the Department of War.*

[The Printers in the reſpective ſtates are requeſted to publiſh the above in their Newſpapers, for the ſpace of two months.]

Juſt Publiſhed, and to be Sold, Wholeſale or Retail,
At *W. & D. Hall*'s Book-ſtore,
No. 51. MARKET-STREET,

Poor Richard's Almanack,

For the Year of our Lord, 1791.

Being the third after Leap-Year.

Containing, beſides the uſual Aſtronomical Calculations,

THE Conſtitution of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania.----An eaſy method for knowing the principal Stars.---A receipt for Pomona Wine: Communicated by a Farmer, who had uſed it in his family.--Receipt to make Cyder of the firſt quality: Communicated by a Jerſey Farmer.---A cheap and wholeſome ſubſtitute for Rum: Recommended to reapers and other labourers.--A method of curing the Bloody Flux: By an American Phyſician.---To prevent the fatal effects of the Bite of a Mad Dog.---To ſtop a Spitting of Blood: Taken from Doctor *Ruſh*'s Medical Inquiries and Obſervations.---A variety of Maxims and Obſervations, moral, critical and miſcellaneous.----Tables of Intereſt of Six and Seven per Cent.---Table of the Value and Weight of Coins, as they now paſs in England, Pennſylvania and New-York.---A Table ſhewing the value of any number of Dollars, from 1 to 10,000, at Seven Shillings and Six-pence each.---Yearly meetings of the People called Quakers.---Times of holding Courts of Law in Pennſylvania, New-York, New-Jerſey and Delaware.---Account of Poſt Towns.---Croſs Poſts.---Roads, &c.

POETRY.

The Summum Bonum, or infallible Receipt for Happineſs.---Œconomy.---Effects of youthful Folly.---The Fruitleſs Toil.---An Axiom.---A Cure for the Evils of Life.---The Virtues.---A Soliloquy on Death.

George Tudor, *Broker,*

At his Office, the north ſide of Market-ſtreet, three doors above Second-ſtreet, oppoſite the Old Court-houſe, Philadelphia,

BUYS, ſells and exchanges the different ſpecies of Paper Money, Certificates and Public Securities of this and every other ſtate in the union.

Furniſhes Certificates and State Money for the Land Office, and the buſineſs of taking out Warrants, Patents, &c. done with diſpatch.

Every Kind of transferable Property, real and perſonal, diſpoſed of to the beſt advantage, on very reaſonable terms.

Ludwig Conrad Kuhn,

WHO was born at Aldenſimmern, in the Palatinate, on the Rhine, of the city of Manheim, innholder at the ſign of the White Elephant, in the ſame houſe where formerly tobacco pipes were manufactured, gives notice, that he arrived in the city of Philadelphia on the 3d of October 1790; that his brother Frantz Paul Kuhn, by trade a tanner, emigrated in the year 1764 to North-America; that he had notice of his death about five years ago, but cannot tell in what ſtate he had ſettled; that he, his ſaid deceaſed brother Frantz Paul Kuhn, remitted a certain ſum of money to the ſaid city of Manheim, in Germany, to a certain perſon, who refuſes to ſhew the papers. If any perſon or perſons know any thing about his ſaid brother, or his death, they are hereby moſt reſpectfully intreated to ſend him authenticated certificates, for which information they are to be reaſonably rewarded by applying to Mr. *Melchior Steiner*, in Race-ſtreet, Philadelphia, printer, paid by me

LUDWIG CONRAD KUHN.

Philadelphia, December 14th, 1790.

TO BE SOLD,

THE large, commodious TAVERN in the Borough of Cheſter, on the main-ſtreet leading to the Bridge, now in the tenure of William Hazelwood.

The Houſe is brick and 3 ſtories high, has 4 rooms on each floor, a large kitchen adjoining, and a well of excellent water, under cover, between the houſe and kitchen; the ſtable is ſtone, ſufficiently large to contain 40 horſes, and has room above to hold ſeveral tons of hay; the garden is large, and in fine order. There is alſo a LOT of 3 acres belonging to the premiſes, which is in high cultivation, and encloſed with cedar poſts and rails; this lot bounds on Cheſter-creek, which, being tide-water at this place, affords an inexhauſtible ſource of rich manure. The whole premiſes are in good repair. An indiſputable title will be given. Apply to the ſubſcriber, in Philadelphia, at No. 20, Second-ſtreet, South.

Dec. 27, 1790. DAVID JACKSON.

N. B. On ſale of the above eſtate, the SIX per Cent. FUNDED DEBT of the United States will be received in payment AT PAR, and the Three per Cents, deferred Six per Cents, and Final Settlements, at their higheſt Market Value. tf.

A large Quantity of BARK wanted.

ALL thoſe who may have oak timber to cut down, either for making ſtaves, ſawing into ſcantling, or other purpoſes, are hereby requeſted to ſave it as much as may be until the time for ſtripping off the bark arrives, viz. the firſt of April, and from that it will run to the firſt of June, or longer; and, when ſtripped, to put it up thin, that it may dry ſoon, and that it do not take immediate damage from rain, by keeping always the outſide of the bark to the weather. And for their encouragement, we do engage to pay not leſs than forty ſhillings per cord for Spaniſh, cheſnut oak, hemlock, and birch barks; and not leſs than twenty-five ſhillings per cord for white and black oak bark, brought to this market, well cured, and in merchantable order, at leaſt until the firſt day of July next.

JACOB WEAVER,
Dec. 22d, 1790. JONATHAN MEREDITH,
t J. JOHN HAWORTH.

TWENTY SHILLINGS Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN, on or about the 29th ult. out of Greenwich Iſland Meadows, a large bodied bay MARE, between 14 and 15 hands high, about 8 or 9 years old, has never been docked, nor trimmed lately, a natural trotter. Whoever brings ſaid Mare to the ſubſcriber, living in Race-ſtreet, between Fourth and Fifth-ſtreets, ſhall receive the above Reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by PHILIP HALL.

Philadelphia, January 10, 1791. †

ALL perſons having demands againſt the eſtate of RICHARD VAUX, late deceaſed, are deſired to furniſh their accounts properly atteſted; and thoſe indebted to ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to make due payment to

ANN VAUX, Executrix,
GEORGE ROBERTS, or } Executors.
HENRY DRINKER, jun.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.